# MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 MARCH 1982

## Lebanon

Habib Mission -- U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib met with a number of Lebanese politicians, including Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad and Phalangist Party leader Pierre al-Jumayyil, Voice of Lebanon reported. After his meeting with Habib, Kamil as-As'ad claimed in remarks broadcast by Beirut radio that the U.S. envoy had agreed that the question of the south is the basis for a solution of the Lebanese issue, that the "fait accompli" must not be allowed to continue and that the cease-fire must not be emphasized as an end in itself.

Security Situation -- Two bombs exploded in the Phalangist-controlled sector, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. The explosion in Az-Zuq injured over 10 people; the other, in Juniyah, destroyed six vehicles. An organization calling itself the Eradication of Evil contacted the radio and claimed responsibility for them. However, Lebanese Forces Commander Bashir al-Jumayyil expressed his "thanks" to Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf for the bombs, hoping that Khalaf would one day return with them to Palestine, Voice of Lebanon said.

The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that the IDF again violated the cease-fire by shelling Hasbayya from Metulla early on 10 March. Meanwhile, the Israeli paper HA'ARETZ said the Syrians have set up a military observation post alongside the Palestinian unit in Beaufort Castle. This constitutes a clear violation of Israel's "red line" in southern Lebanon, HA'ARETZ warned.

Recall of Kuwaiti Envoy -- Kuwait has recalled its ambassador and other senior members of its diplomatic mission in Lebanon following reports of a possible kidnap attempt, according to KUNA, which cited the Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA'.

## Syria

Citing diplomatic sources in Beirut, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that the Soviet Union has agreed to supply Syria with a new missile network and MiG planes of a type that is being sold for the first time to Soviet allies. This follows a Damascus television report that Soviet Air Force Commander Marshal Pavel Stepanovich Kutakhov arrived in Damascus on 9 March and was received by Defense Minister Gen Mustafa Talas and the commander of Syria's Air Force and air defense.

## PLO

The GDR has agreed to accord the PLO mission in East Berlin embassy status, according to a joint GDR - PLO communique issued at the end of PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to the GDR and transmitted by ADN.

## Israel

Reaction to Jordanian Ultimatum -- Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon reacted sharply to the Jordanian ultimatum to members of the village leagues in Judaea and Samaria, IDF radio reported. Sharon said Israel will defend the Arab inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria just as it defends all the inhabitants of Eretz Yisra'el. The Jordanian announcement puts Jordan on a par with the terrorist organizations, Sharon asserted, and if Jordan tries to act upon these threats, Israel will treat it accordingly.

Hebron District Village League Chairman Mustafa Dudin expressed satisfaction with Sharon's remarks, according to Jerusalem radio, claiming Jordan will not dare harm village league members since its supporters in the West Bank are known by the leagues, which will not hesitate to take revenge on them. Dudin contended that the PLO had pressured Jordan into issuing the ultimatum. According to another radio report, Dudin claimed that the leagues represent 70 percent of the West Bank Palestinians.

Tabah Border Demarcation -- Israel will not accept international arbitration in the dispute with Egypt over the Tabah border, Jerusalem radio said.

## Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi in Vienna -- Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi arrived on an official visit to Vienna, where he was welcomed by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and other senior Austrian officials, JANA reported. After his first round of talks with Kreisky, Al-Qadhdhafi said in remarks broadcast by Vienna television that he was relieved to find someone who does all he can for world peace, and described their talks as constructive. Kreisky likewise said their talks were calm, constructive and friendly. In an interview with Vienna television, Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr said he would discuss the results of the talks with the Libyans during his forthcoming visit to the United States.

Reaction to U.S. Ban -- Tripoli radio reported that the U.S. ban on oil imports from Libya and the halt to oil technology exports to Libya are aimed at making the Libyan people "submit and ...depriving them of the money and arms" to feed the Palestinian revolution. The Kuwaiti paper AR-RA'Y AL-AMM opined that the United States decided to boycott Libyan oil in am attempt to starve Libya and then deal it a military blow through Israel, KUNA reported.

## Iran

Khamene'i on War -- President 'Ali Khamene'i met with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, saying afterward that he had briefed Khomeyni on the visit of the Islamic Conference delegation, Tehran radio reported. While Iran wants peace and has no claims on Iraqi territory, Khamene'i said, it is not weary of the war and will continue fighting until Iran's rights are fully restored. The Iraqis will only accept Iran's conditions for peace through pressure exerted on them at the war fronts, Khamene'i contended. If Iran's conditions are accepted and its rights restored, it will not insist on continuing the war, he added, but Iran will never accept pressure and no one can impose any conditions on it.

Khaddam Visit -- Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam will visit Iran on 13 March for talks with high-ranking officials on vital issues of the region and bilateral relations, IRNA reported.

Security Situation -- Police defused a powerful bomb in a Tehran square on 9 March, according to IRNA. Tehran radio reported that security forces recently killed or captured a number of Kurdish rebels near Marivan.

Condemnation of Mitterrand -- A Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by Tehran radio castigated French President Francois Mitterrand for his hostile policy toward the Islamic revolution, asserting that Mitterrand's Socialist government has indirectly assisted the growth of terrorism in Iran. The statement also denounced Mitterrand's cooperation with the United States and Israel.

## Afghanistan

Defense Minister Brig Gen Mohammad Rafi' arrived in Kabul after his "educational tour of the USSR," Kabul radio reported.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

*Middle East and Africa*

*Vol V No 048* *11 March 1982*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Habash Cables Al-Qadhdhafi on Saudi 'Reaction' [Tripoli] A 1
Palestinian Official Receives African Delegation [VOP] A 1
Qatari Amir Opens Second Arab Energy Conference [WAM] A 1
Sudanese Minister's Remarks [WAKH] A 2
Materials on 'Arafat Visit to East Germany [cross-reference] A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM on U.S. Boycott Against Libya C 1
Envoys Recalled From Lebanon Following Threats [AL-ANBA' 11 Mar] C 1
Foreign Ministry Official on POW Exchange C 1
Communique on Tunisian Prime Minister's Visit C 1
French Official Warned Interests Are in Danger [Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI 8 Mar] C 3
Total Exports in 1980 Increase 8.5 Percent C 4
Minister Comments on Arab Leaders' Contacts C 4

SAUDI ARABIA

SPA Speculates on Extended Habib Mission C 5
Crown Prince Chairs Council of Ministers Session C 5
Media Scorn Libya's Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi C 6
Statement on Sudan Refuted [AL-MADINAH 7 Mar] C 6
Labeled 'International Terrorism' [AL-JAZIRAH 6 Mar] C 7
'Malicious' Campaign Criticized C 7
World 'Too Patient' C 8
Chatti Meets PLO Official, Belgian Ambassador C 8

UAE

Daily Criticizes Mitterrand's Knesset Speech [AL-ITTIHAD 5 Mar] C 9
Minister Blames Foreign Oil Companies for Glut C 10
Dubayy AL-BAYAN Editorial [8 Mar] C 11

PDRY

'Ali Nasir Muhammad Receives PFLO Official C 12
Aden PFLO Lauds Attack Against Muscat 'Agent' C 12

EGYPT

Italy Plans To Triple Loans, Aid by 1985 D 1
Mubarak Receives Liberian Foreign Minister D 1
Economic Minister, Israeli Envoy Discuss Ties D 1
Cabinet Discusses 'Ali Israeli Visit, Borders D 2
Al-Ahram on Mubarak With Parliamentarians [10 Mar] D 2
Bahraini Paper Carries NPUG Leader Statement [WAKH] D 3
Further on Statement [WAKH] D 4
DER SPIEGEL Interviews Muhammad Haykal [8 Mar] D 5
AL-MAJALLAH Interviews Haykal on As-Sadat [6-12 Mar] D 10

IRAQ


Oil Weapon Must Play Active Role Says Al-Karim [AR-RAYAH 8 Mar] E 1
Returns Home, Makes Statement E 1
Leaves for FRG, GDR, Austria E 2
Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 641 E 2


LEBANON


Phalangist Party Leader Meets With Habib G 1
Chamber Speaker Meets Habib G 1
VOP Interviews Soviet Cultural Official G 2
Ship Chased by Israelis Explodes in Tyre Port G 5
Said to Carry Arms G 5
Israeli Artillery Shells Al-Hasbani Area G 5
More on Israeli Shelling [VOP] G 5


SYRIA


Mashariqah Rally Speech Attacks Iraq, Jordan H 1
New Soviet Arms Agreement Signed in Damascus [VOL] H 1
Ziaul Haq Holds Talks With Al-Asad, Departs H 1
Karachi Report H 2
Prime Minister Receives Indra-Led CSSR Group H 2
PLA Commander's Statement Supports Syria H 2
People's Assembly Speaker Meets DFLP Leader H 3
Officials Cite Israeli Violation of Human Rights H 3


ISRAEL


Jordan Issues Ultimatum to Village League Members I 1
League Heads React I 1
Sharon Reacts I 2
Dudin Pleased With Sharon View I 2
Rally Held I 2
HA'ARETZ Notes Syrian Violation of 'Red Line' [11 Mar] I 3
U.S. Call for Restraint in Lebanon Criticized [MA'ARIV 10 Mar] I 3
Arbitration on Border Issue Reportedly Rejected I 4
Egypt's Mubarak Comments on Disputed Border I 4
Egyptian Advance Parties Move Into South Sinai [POST 10 Mar] I 5
MFO Commander Bull-Hansen Arrives 10 March I 5
Deployment Detailed [POST 8 Mar] I 6
Composition Detailed I 7
Shim'on Peres Visits Jordan Valley Settlements I 7
Interviewed on Visit I 8
Deputy Prime Minister Rejects Palestinian Claims [LE MATIN 4 Mar] I 9
Ben-Elisar Interviewed on Current Political Issues [YEDI'OT AHARONOT 10 Mar] I 10
Judaea, Samaria Demonstrations Continue I 12
Prison Terms Imposed I 12
Youths Sentenced to Jail I 12
Students Throw Stones I 12
Bethlehem Disturbances I 12
IDF Fires Into Crowd I 12
POST Poll Shows Shift of Voters to Right [9 Mar] I 13

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

FLN, Lebanese Amal Movement Issue Communique Q 1
Mauritanian Justice Minister Arrives in Algiers Q 2

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Begins 3-Day Visit to Vienna Q 2
[cross-reference]
U.S. Administration Announces Oil Imports Ban Q 2
Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Lebanese Communist Q 2

SUDAN

Romanian Ambassador Offers Military Aid Q 3

TUNISIA

Minister Cites Uranium Production Capability Q 3
[AL-MUSTAQBAL 22 Feb]

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Council Announces Unions' Reorganization R 1

SEYCHELLES

Rene Accuses Kenyan Minister of Coup Involvement [AFP] R 1

UGANDA

Briefs: PRC Doctors to Jinja R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Authorities 'Dedramatize' Ultimatum to France [AFP] S 1

CHAD

Goukouni Reportedly Seeks Military Assistance [Dar es Salaam] S 2
Southerners Propose Formation of Federal State [AFP] S 2
Hissein Habre Comments on FAN Situation S 3
[Brussels LE SOIR 4 Mar]

WEST AFRICA

GAMBIA

Government Changes Curfew Time by 1 Hour [AFP] T 1
Presidential Election System To Be Changed [AFP] T 1

GHANA

City, District Councils Dissolved 'Immediately' T 1
Joint Antirevolutionary Strike Force Formed T 1
Paper Wants Clarifications of PNDC Statements T 2
Commentator Analyzes 'Character of Revolution' T 2
SRV Head of State Sends Message to Rawlings T 4
Briefs: Meningitis Outbreak T 4

GUINEA-BISSAU

Vieira Leaves on Visit to Cuba, Panama 10 March [AFP] T 4

SENEGAL

Diouf Returns From Saudi Arabia, Comments T 4
Chadian Justice Minister Speaks to Press [AFP] T 6
Opposition Party Delegation To Visit Libya [AFP] T 6

SIERRA LEONE

Stevens Receives DPRK Vice Foreign Minister T 7
Eyadema Receives PRC Military Delegation T 7

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Cooperation Talks Held With Portuguese Minister U 1
Jorge Cites U.S. Contacts [Lisbon] U 1
Dos Santos Meeting Canceled [Lisbon] U 1
President Sends Anniversary Greetings to Ghana U 2
Party Official Stresses Importance of Energy U 2

MADAGASCAR

AFP Reports Mounting Violence, Deaths in North U 3

MOZAMBIQUE

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Libya 10 Mar U 3

ZIMBABWE

31 Appear in Court in Connection With 'Clashes' U 4
AFP Reports Arrests of Former ZIPRA Officials U 4
Intelligence Chief U 4
Army Deputy Commander U 4
Striking Bus Drivers, Conductors Arrested U 5
Briefs: Agreement With CSSR U 5

## HABASH CABLES AL-QADHDHAFI ON SAUDI 'REACTION'

LD102306 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Brother leader of the revolution received a cable from Brother George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP Central Committee, which said:

With the dawn of every morning, the extent of the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary conspiracy against all that is nationalist, progressive and revolutionary in the Arab region is increasingly exposed.

There is no doubt that Saudi reaction, which you emphasized in your recent speeches, forms the primary leadership, steering and support for all of the reactionary conspiracy axis. Saudi reaction was the covert supporter of the agreements of treason in the stable of David. Today it is leading international conspiracies against the Arab masses and their vanguard forces.

At the same time that it has attempted to impose the treacherous Fahd plan that completes all kinds of conspiracies which were schemed in the stable of David; it has opened the doors to U.S. forces and all their equipment and has paid the fees for their occupation of the Arab region. It bolsters the reactionary instruments in order for them to kill and destroy in Syria and Lebanon.

It sends saboteurs to the PDRY and supports the ailing reactionary regimes, especially that of the agent Numayri. It gluts the markets with oil in order to secure imperialism's oil reserves, on the one hand, and to create economic problems for the anti-imperialist countries and force them to lower their prices, on the other. All this undoubtedly proves the extent of the Saudi reactionary collusion and the filthiness of the role played by Saudi Arabia.

As we announce that we stand beside you in confronting that conspiracy, we stress the necessity for unity and solidarity of the nationalist, progressive and revolutionary forces on the Arab plane, the necessity for developing all the organizational formations at the national plane, whether it is the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front or the Arab People's Congress, and the importance of escalating serious, persistent and continuous struggle which is dependent on exploding the creative energies of the masses.

## PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL RECEIVES AFRICAN DELEGATION

JN101655 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Fatah Central Committee member Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] yesterday evening received delegation from the all-African organization which is headed by the general secretary of the organization John (Lukila).

The meeting dealt with the current situation in south Lebanon and in the occupied territory and compared racial discrimination in occupied Palestine and in South Africa. The two parties agreed to develop relations and increase cooperation.

## QATARI AMIR OPENS SECOND ARAB ENERGY CONFERENCE

GF061806 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1405 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Doha, 6 Mar (WAM) -- The amir of Qatar, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, today opened the second Arab energy conference which is meeting under the slogan "Energy in the service of developing Arab economic integration."

Among those participating are Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE petroleum and natural resources minister; petroleum ministers or their representatives in the Arab countries, and about 400 specialized experts in the field of energy, OAPEC, the Arab fund for socio-economic development, and the Arab organization for industrial development.

His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani gave a speech at the opening session. He said the establishment of the GCC and a joint body among the council countries to improve the standard of their capabilities in all fields, particularly the economic field, constitutes a glimmer of hope at this stage of the Arab issue.

His highness stressed that the GCC will help to strengthen relations among its member countries and with the Arab and Islamic nations in order to defend their rights and help spread peace and stability everywhere.

His highness demanded that the Arab countries set aside their differences and employ their huge capabilities to develop an Arab power capable of recovering the Arab nation's usurped rights. He added that the lack of a just and durable solution to the Palestinian issue, including the Palestinian people's right to establish their independent state on their own soil under the leadership of the PLO, constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region.

His highness called upon the countries of the world to shoulder their responsibilities in achieving just and durable security and peace in the region. He also demanded that the industrialized countries bear their economic and financial responsibilities and participate in the establishment of a new and just international economic system in order to achieve social and economic justice in the world.

Sudanese Minister's Remarks

GF091430 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1150 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Doha, 9 Mar (WAKH) -- Sudanese Energy and Mining Minister Dr Sharif at-Tuhami has called on the Arab countries to try to ensure their energy resources in the post-oil era in order to preserve development processes which depend primarily on energy.

Dr Sharif at-Tuhami, who is participating in the second Arab energy conference currently being held in Doha, said here today that the Arab countries must lay down the cornerstones for the post-oil era by expanding investments in available energy resources and by linking energy resources with desired future development. He noted that the conference had shed more light on these goals through studies which were submitted.

In a statement to the Qatari newspaper AR-RAYAH, he said hope rests on the Arab countries' ability to make plans that will enable them to reconcile the two goals, reap maximum benefit from the available Arab energy resources, and make it possible for economic transformation and development in the Arab world to proceed within the framework of ensuring new and renewable energy and oil alternatives.

The Sudanese minister expressed hope that Arab economic policy has initiated a new beginning in setting up Arab and regional financial funds, Arab financial organizations and specialized banks. He said these institutions will be the economic framework within which Arab investment and production will proceed.

MATERIALS ON 'ARAFAT VISIT TO EAST GERMANY

For East German reportage on the visit of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, to East Berlin, including his talks with SED General Secretary Honecker and a dinner speech, see the German Democratic Republic section of the 10 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

## KUWAIT

### AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM ON U.S. BOYCOTT AGAINST LIBYA

LD110934 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0717 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Mar (KUNA) -- AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM expresses regret that inter-Arab differences have opened up a gap exploited by the United States to strike at the Libyan Jamahiriyah and to ensure that the divided Arabs cannot back Libya against aggression.

The paper says that the United States has decided to impose a boycott on the Jamahiriyah, in an attempt to starve it, and then to take the initiative of dealing it a military blow through Israel. The paper says that, in its drive to strike at Libya, the United States is seeking revenge against those who refuse to submit to its domination and who stand up to it in defense of Arab dignity.

The paper proposes a Kuwaiti move to contain the latest Arab differences, similar to the one undertaken by the crown prince between Libya and Tunisia, in order to halt the feuding and to proceed together toward repelling all forms of current aggression against fraternal Libyan territory.

### ENVOYS RECALLED FROM LEBANON FOLLOWING THREATS

LD110944 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0825 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Mar (KUNA) -- The Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA' today says that Kuwait has recalled its ambassador to Lebanon, Mr 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bu'ayjan, and senior members of its diplomatic mission and their families, following reports that certain people intend to kidnap the ambassador or one of his sons or an embassy staff member.

In an unattributed report the paper adds that there have been attempts to get Kuwait to reconsider its move but that it preferred to go ahead with it in order to avoid any political complications that might arise from any action against the Kuwaiti diplomatic mission in Lebanon.

The paper does not name those who attempted to get Kuwait to reconsider its decision to recall its ambassador and senior staff members and their families in Lebanon.

### FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON POW EXCHANGE

LD110936 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0841 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Mar (KUNA) -- A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry said today that the arrangements for the exchange of visits of the families of that Iraqi and Iranian prisoners of war are proceeding smoothly. He said the final arrangements for the exchange will be handled by the Red Cross, which will make them known to both sides.

The source said the Red Cross will formulate an approach acceptable to both the Iraqi and Iranian sides, especially in connection with the date of the beginning of the exchange.

### COMMUNIQUE ON TUNISIAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

LD101140 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Mar 82

["Text" of joint Kuwaiti-Tunisian communique issued 10 March on the occasion of Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali's 8-10 March official visit to Kuwait]

[Text] At the official invitation of his highness the crown prince and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, His Excellency Prof Mohamed Mzali, prime minister of the fraternal Republic of Tunisia, paid an official visit to the State of Kuwait from 8 to 10 March.

The esteemed guest and the accompanying delegation were accorded an extremely warm welcome, expressing the depth of the fraternal ties between the two countries and their peoples. The esteemed guest met his highness the amir and conveyed to him a verbal message of cordiality and fraternity from his brother, His Highness President Habib Bourguiba, expressing the desire to strengthen and develop the fraternal relations between the two fraternal countries. The message also contained an invitation to his highness to pay an official visit to the Tunisian Republic. His highness accepted the invitation with pleasure. The date for the visit will be fixed at a later time.

Official talks were held in an atmosphere of understanding. They were chaired on the Kuwaiti side by his highness the crown prince and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abadallah as-Salim as-Sabah, and on the Tunisian side by His Excellency Prof Mohamed Mzali, the Tunisian prime minister. At the talks the two sides expressed their complete satisfaction with what has already been achieved through common action and the continuous constructive cooperation between their two countries. They reaffirmed their determination to take further steps to widen the scope of this cooperation.

The two sides agreed to intensify cooperation in the exchange of expertise, especially in the fields of health and education. They also agreed to continue to seek ways to intensify cooperation in the field of energy for the benefit of the two fraternal countries.

The two sides agreed to intensify coordination and cooperation in culture and information through the exchange of experts and programs. They also agreed to common action in cinematography and television and in the development of the publishing industry for the benefit of the Arab world and to continue the 1982-83 cultural and information program.

An agreement has been signed concerning the financing of the construction and outfitting of trade and tourist centers in Susan and Safaqis. This financing will be divided evenly between the two sides.

The two sides discussed current Arab issues, particularly the Palestinian issue. They stressed their continuous support for the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people to recover all their national rights under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representatives. They emphasized the need to consolidate Arab solidarity and to remove differences, to mobilize all energies and to work for the resumption of the 12th Arab summit in Fes after all the requirements for its success have been completed.

The two sides underlined the need to restore security and stability in Lebanon and to preserve its territorial integrity through its legitimate authority.

When reviewing the current situation in the Arab Gulf region, the Tunisian side lauded the achievements of the GCC for the good and in the interest of the peoples of the region, for maintaining their security and stability, free from international conflicts or any foreign interventions.

The two sides expressed their deep concern over the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war and support all efforts to terminate it.

With regard to aspects of the international situation of common interest, the two sides shared an identity of views on al the subjects discussed. The two sides praised this visit's achievements in terms of bilateral relations and the development of those relations for the good of the two fraternal countries.

His Excellency Prof Mohamed Mzali expressed his great appreciation and deep admiration for the giant steps taken by fraternal Kuwait under the wise and capable leadership of his highness the amir on the road to progress, development, prosperity and security. He also expressed his great thanks and those of the delegation accompanying him for the warm hospitality accorded him, reflecting the high level of the fraternal relations between the two sides.

His Excellency Prof Mohamed Mzali extended an official invitation to his brother, His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, to visit Tunisia. His highness accepted it with thanks and the date will be fixed later.

FRENCH OFFICIAL WARNED INTERESTS ARE IN DANGER

PM101459 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 8 Mar 82 p 27

[AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI correspondent: "Kuwait Tells Cheysson Envoy: Either You Side With the Arabs or Your Interests Will Be in Danger"]

[Excerpt] Kuwait -- French Minister for External Relations Claude Cheysson did not visit Kuwait when he recently stopped in Abu Dhabi and Baghdad, but a senior official of his ministry did.

(Serge Boidivier), director of Middle Eastern and North African affairs at the French External Relations Ministry, parted from Cheysson in Baghdad and paid a secret 2-day visit to Kuwait during which we met with Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn and Foreign Under Secretary Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rashid.

Ar-Rashid met with (Boidivier) in the presence of the French ambassador for 4 hours during which they discussed French-Arab relations and the new French Middle East policy. The meeting was a frank one and clarified many things.

(Boidivier) stressed that President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Israel is a private one that does not stigmatize French policy. Mitterrand, as leader of the Socialist Party, had promised to visit Israel and he is now fulfilling his promise.

The French official affirmed that the president of the republic is pursuing a balanced policy in the Middle East. He advocates both the establishment of a Palestinian state and Israel's right to exist.

(Boidivier) confirmed that there is no European initiative at present because of the increasing U.S. pressure on the EEC countries and because the Arabs did not come forward collectively with a peace plan. He said France and the EEC are ready to accept Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz' plan if it is adopted by the Arab countries at an official summit that would announce its decisions to the world.

He said France is trying as much as possible to be independent of the American decision. It has done so in El Salvador and in other places, and it will do so with regard to the Middle East problem. He said his country's policy is to prevent the polarization of countries, especially Third World, by the Soviet Union or the United States. It is also trying as much as possible to extend a helping hand unconditionally to every small country so that it does not fall under the influence of either superpower.

(Boidivier) expressed admiration for President Mubarak's stands. He said he is trying to get rid of U.S. influence. His insistence on buying French arms stems from his decision to be independent, because diversifying the sources of Egyptian armament will in the future give him the option of deciding not to remain subject to U.S. influence.

Ar-Rashid told (Boidivier) he should inform his government that it should take the Arab side or else its interests in the Arab world will be exposed to harm. (Boidivier) promised to do so, pointing to the importance of French-Arab relations and the need to develop them.

TOTAL EXPORTS IN 1980 INCREASE 8.5 PERCENT

LD071808 Kuwait KUNA in English 1539 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Mar (KUNA) -- Kuwait's total exports in 1980 increased by 8.5 percent compared to 1979, on account of a 6.9 percent increase in the value of oil exports and a 32.7 percent increase in the value of non-oil exports, a specialized report said.

The increase in the value of oil exports is attributed to a 63 percent rise in average crude oil prices in 1980 over the previous year, against a 33.5 percent decrease in the volume of crude oil exports, resulting from the government decision to restrict the production of crude oil by the Kuwait Oil Company to a maximum of 1.5 million barrels a day.

On the other hand, the increase in the total value of non-oil exports resulted from 21.6 percent and 37.1 percent rise in exports of domestic origin and in re-exports respectively. Compared to the previous year, the value of imports increased by 22.8 percent.

The provisional data available on the first half of 1981 show a 12.6 percent decrease in the value of total exports in this period, compared to the corresponding period in 1980.

This decrease was the result of a 16.9 percent drop in the value of oil exports and a 47.8 percent rise in the value of non-oil exports. The decline in the value of oil exports [word indistinct] attributed to the 35.2 percent and 21.7 percent decreases in the volume of exports of crude oil and refined products respectively, against a 26 percent rise in the average oil prices in the same period. However, the value of imports increased by 14.2 percent compared to the corresponding period in the previous year, the report by the central bank said.

Kuwait's balance of trade in 1980 showed a surplus of KD3755, against KD3652 in 1979, i.e. an increase of 2.8 percent. In the first six months of 1981, the balance of trade dropped by around 23 percent, compared to the corresponding period in 1980, as a result of the rise in the value of imports and the decline in the total value of exports as indicated earlier.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON ARAB LEADERS' CONTACTS

LD071658 Kuwait KUNA in English 1547 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Mar (KUNA) -- Kuwait's head of state maintains constant contacts with his Arab counterparts whenever the necessity arises, State Minister for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn said Sunday.

The minister was answering questions on messages exchanged between H.H. the amir and Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and a Saudi Arabian press report on previous contacts between the two Arab leaders.

President al-Qadhdhafi's recent contact with H.H. the amir last month was relating to international oil developments, Husayn added. In the telephone contact, "Kuwait maintained its commitment to the preservation of fraternal relations between Arab states".

Affirming Kuwait's determination to respect and appreciate the opinion of other Arabs and not to cause any inter-Arab disunity through positive and constructive dialogue, the minister said. [sentence as received]

Asked if Saudi Arabia's drop in production would lead to ending the present glut in the international oil market, Husayn said the current surplus is rather huge, and added, OPEC and OAPEC ministers are now handling the issue.

The Saudi production drop is a gesture of goodwill towards OPEC oil producing states and the ICO mediation mission to end the Iraqi-Iranian war is performing at a high level, Husayn added.

Commenting on the efforts for mediation, the state minister expressed hopes as to the success of the mission and said "a good atmosphere had been created for exchange of views by the two warring states."

He also expressed hopes that other efforts such as those of the U.N. secretary-general will lead to prosperity in the region.

The minister declined to comment on whether Iran had changed its attitude in that respect and said this matter was left to the Islamic mediating mission.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### SPA SPECULATES ON EXTENDED HABIB MISSION

LD102320 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Summary] Philip Habib has postponed his return home from the Middle East which was due today. The extension of his mission by perhaps 2 days indicates that he has faced some difficulties with the Israeli Government which believes Habib's mission, aimed initially at consolidating the cease-fire reached between the Israeli enemy and the Palestinians some 8 months ago, should include what it called Palestinian fedayeen concentrations in the south and the presence of Syrian missiles in Lebanon.

It is clear that this widening of demands by the enemy is nothing new because Israel takes into consideration a strange concept which is that it alone has the right to raid Lebanon and Palestinian camps and the right to be stronger militarily. "From this point of view it is difficult for Israel to accept or even coexist with the cease-fire whether in Lebanon or at any confrontation line with the Arabs, because it cannot bear for its military machine to stop. Since its entity was built on aggression, it believes that the protection of this entity can be secured only through aggression. Therefore, the Israelis believe Habib's mission has failed and the matter should be dealt with according to their wish.

Thus it is natural for Israeli military concentrations to increase in southern Lebanon in preparation for an invasion of the region at a time which seems certain in their eyes. Did Philip Habib sense this and thus postpone his return home amid the growing Israeli threat? This will soon be revealed by events."

### CROWN PRINCE CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD082110 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2020 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 8 Mar (SPA) -- The Council of Ministers met this evening under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Deputy Prime Minister Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz. Information Minister Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani stated at the end of the meeting that His Royal Highness Prince Fahd informed the council about the outcome of the meetings which took place with Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The council then reviewed aspects of Saudi-Gulf relations and also some aspects of Saudi-Yemeni relations.

The council also discussed an aspect of the kingdom's oil production policy. His Royal Highness Prince Fahd informed the council about the various developments of the issue and the dimensions of the policy which was adopted by the Supreme Petroleum Council under his chairmanship. He said we shall continue our policy within the framework of OPEC because we care very much about its continuation and the soundness of its resolutions, and because we believe in pursuing a practical and balanced policy with a practical and sound foundation. This has been our policy from the beginning and we have explained our aims to everybody. The council then heard a report on the issue from petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Dr Ahmad Zaki Yamani.

MEDIA SCORN LIBYA'S MU'AMMAR AL-QADHDHAFI

Statement on Sudan Refuted

GF101409 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 7 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Al-Qadhdhafi, the Continuous Hallucination"]

[Text] Al-Qadhdhafi imagines that the behavior of others in international relations, and particularly Arab-Islamic relations, is like his or similar to it. Actually, the difference between Libyan policies on the internal and external levels, and policies adopted in conformity with international norms and charters is the difference between sanity and insanity, between responsibility and irresponsibility, between wisdom and confusion.

In his latest delusions he talked about his possible reaction to Saudi interference in the military, economic and political affairs of fraternal Sudan. This fool is preparing to react to an action that has not taken place and will not take place.

No matter what our enemies have said about the policies of Saudi Arabia, all these parties who are hostile to the kingdom's clear and bright policy have never talked about military, political or economic interference in the affairs of any country of the world.

Just as Al-Qadhdhafi has harmed the peoples of the Arab, Islamic and African nations and the entire international community through his behavior and statements, he has also harmed the Sudanese people -- not to mention the Governments of Saudi Arabia and Sudan -- through his statements of readiness to intervene in Sudan to defend it against alleged or expected Saudi interference.

Acting as a frivolous political child, Al-Qadhdhafi harmed Egypt in innumerable cases, the foremost of which was his belittling of the Egyptian people's victory in the Ramadan war. He also considered it too much for 'Abd an-Nasir to have been born in the heart of the Egyptian people. [as published]

Today Al-Qadhdhafi continues his old insanity and harms the Sudanese people by alleging they need Libyan protection from the claimed Saudi threat.

Needless to say, throughout its ancient and modern history, the kingdom has been honored by the fact that it has not dispatched any soldier of its valiant army outside its border except in one case, when it was called upon to respond to the Arab and Islamic jihad in the Palestinian arena.

In return for this responsible act by a responsible country, Al-Qadhdhafi's armies -- which are following the third or the fifth theory of perversion -- became a mouthful for the "crocodiles" in the jungles of Africa when they were sent to Uganda after Libyan policy exacerbated the situation there, thus ruling out wisdom, reason and logic from settling the situation there and the deteriorating Ugandan-Tanzanian relations. Later it became known that the colonel's policy was in accord with the imperialist policies which led the situation there to unequal military confrontation.

Al-Qadhdhafi is a basic supporter of all that is anti-Arab, anti-Islamic and anti-African -- indeed, the entire world's community. This is seen in his personal testimony in the statements attributed to him.

As for the kingdom, it is the precise opposite of all of Al-Qadhdhafi's policies.

## Labeled 'International Terrorism'

LD060726 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0620 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Riyadh, 6 Mar (SPA) -- Under the headline: "He Is Bleeding Now", AL-JAZIRAH, in its editorial today, reaffirms that the colonel of Libya has become the most known international terrorist ruler, and an enemy of security, stability, peace, justice, freedom and human rights. The paper points out that Al-Qadhdhafi is hand in hand with the criminals of the world, the fugitives from justice and the international communists and that all of these aim at the destruction of the security and stability of human societies and the undermining of religion.

The paper said the principle in which Al-Qadhdhafi believes is international communist terrorism which serves the communist aims in the noncommunist countries. The evil human forces are running after him and are plundering, through him, the Libyan people's wealth in the form of assistance, gifts and aid for the purpose of consolidating this or that terrorist movement. The paper added that the colonel of Libya is spending the Libyan people's wealth in the form of loans and payments for the purchasing of vast quantities of weapons from the communist countries which have found in Al-Qadhdhafi a market for their surplus military hardware which they could not sell in other parts of the world.

## 'Malicious' Campaign Criticized

LD051612 Riyadh SPA in English 1230 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Press review]

[Text] Riyadh, 5 Mar (SPA) -- The meeting scheduled to be held today in Jidda by the Islamic conciliation committee in an effort to bring the Iraqi-Iranian war into a halt, Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's malicious lies and slanderous campaign against the kingdom and his destructive and provocative policy against the Arab and Islamic nation were the main topics in Friday's newspapers AL-JAZIRAH and AL-MADINAH.

On today's meeting in Jidda of the Islamic goodwill commission formed by the Muslim leaders to put an end to the 17-old month Gulf war between Iraq and Iran, AL-JAZIRAH emphasized no sincere Arab or Muslim man can support continuity of this war which only benefits the enemies of the Arab and the Islamic world.

"The heavy losses and destructive impact of this war are not confined to the two warring Islamic nations but go beyond their borders to severely hit the interests and the strength of the whole Arab and Muslim nation", the paper said.

AL-JAZIRAH also emphasized the commission can succeed in reaching a peaceful settlement between the two Muslim warring countries if the Iranian rulers respond positively to the committee's practical proposals and vision to end the war.

"Without the Iranian rulers stubbornness, encouraged by hostile international elements led by Zionism and communism and their agents such as Al-Qadhdhafi, Arab and Islamic solidarity and unity would have been established and such war between sister nations would not have been existed", the paper said.

AL-MADINAH attributed Al-Qadhdhafi's aggressive campaign and malicious lies against the kingdom to the complete failure in his internal and external policies, the (?mounting) anger against him over his actions inside Libya and out of his envy of the leading successful role played by the kingdom in backing Arab and Islamic issues.

The paper advised Al-Qadhdhafi to abandon his calls for revolutions in other countries and instead let his people enjoy even the slightest extent of liberty and see what can happen to him.

Comparing the kingdom's oil revenues with those of Libya, AL-MADINAH said while Saudi Arabia is using its funds for the benefit of Arab and Islamic nations interests and issues, Al-Qadhdhafi is spending his country's national wealth on destructions, wars and backing revolutions, coups and international terrorism. The paper drew the attention that Libya's arms expenditures during the last three years exceeded $10 million with seven dollars [as received] spent in Uganda and Chad wars in which the Libyan region has been involved.

"No one can deny the kingdom is using the oil weapon in a very rational way and for achieving development and progress and welfare in the country and for support Arab and Islamic vital interests and issues of common destiny", the paper concluded.

World 'Too Patient'

GF072056 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1936 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The poet has said: If you hear me abused by a wanting person, then this is testimony that I am perfect."

Yes, this is the image of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and such are his ethics. The Arab and Muslim nation have been too patient with him and have borne his mistakes, hallucinations and contradictions for too long. The Arab and Muslim world believed that he would return to his senses one day. However, he liked the methods of destruction so as to weaken the ability of this nation to confront its enemies, undermine its ideology and harm its nobility. He aims to convince the nation that he is the man who is able to save and lead it.

This sick imagination has regrettably found among some of our brothers those who nourish it. If the Arab nation has committed an enormous mistake with this man then it is that it accepted him as a leader of a noble people and agreed to deal with him from a genuine and sincere stand that wishes for the Libyan people progress and prosperity.

However, the destruction that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has brought to the Libyan people has gone so far as to harm the body of the entire nation. This prompts every Arab and every Muslim, and indeed every person in this world, to be anxious to end this nightmare and to save the nation from this megalomaniac who rules the Libyan people and who by his rule is seeking to maintain the differences and contradictions among the nation's ranks so as to remain the sole leader -- this is his wish and dream.

We in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia know how to stop his baseness and ignorance and how to discharge our responsibility in exposing him to the Muslim world. We are confident everyone in this nation is anxious to end the painful situation which Libya is experiencing under the rule of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

It is inconceivable and unacceptable that the nation remains silent in the face of such an aberrant situation as that created by Al-Qadhdhafi in the region.

As for us, we shall disregard his lies and attacks for they merely reflect his psychological, mental and moral makeup. How true is the saying that if you have no shame, do what you like. Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

CHATTI MEETS PLO OFFICIAL, BELGIAN AMBASSADOR

LD102300 Riyadh SPA in English 1908 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Jidda, 10 Mar (SPA) -- The secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organisation, Mr Habib Chatti, today met Mr. Hani al-Hassan, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The meeting reviewed bilateral relations between the two organizations and support for the Palestinian cause and Jerusalem's Arab status.

Earlier today Mr. Chatti also conferred with the Belgian ambassador to the kingdom, Mr. Jacques Melsens. They discussed relations between the Organisation of Islamic Conference (O.I.C.) and EEC, which has been currently chaired by Belgium.

## UAE

### DAILY CRITICIZES MITTERAND'S KNESSET SPEECH

GF080606 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 5 Mar 82 p 1

[Untitled Editorial]

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand's speech in the Israeli Knesset yesterday calls for thoughtful examination of every single word spoken and every single idea he presented explicitly or implicitly, because there is more than one meaning or interpretation. Perhaps the French president believes in that or intends to present certain ideas ambiguously, because he tries to carry "two watermelons in one hand." On the one hand, Mitterrand does not want to anger the Arabs; he has sent more than one minister to placate verbally and make deals with them. Also, he does not want to anger the Israeli leaders whom he has come to placate and strengthen "the bonds of strong friendship," which, as he says, have tied him to them since he was the chairman of the Socialist Party years before he became France's president.

Perhaps the only positive point in Mitterrand's speech was his talk on the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of their own state. We acknowledge Mitterrand's courage before his valued friends in the Israeli Knesset, even though Begin did not keep silent about it. The French president added that the establishment of the Palestinian state should take place "in due time." This means he is not in a hurry and he has not yet been convinced of the failure of the Camp David accords and that the continuation of the Palestinian problem with its ramifications and the Israeli hostilities with their consequences pose a permanent threat to international peace and peace in the region whose petroleum and resources France and other Western countries want.

Moreover, Mitterrand describes the PLO as being the voice of fighters and "calls for dialogue between Israel and the Palestinians whom he did not describe as a people." Then he affirms that France will do its best to let Israel gain unquestioned international recognition of its existence along with guarantees for its existence. This means Mitterrand supports Israel's view that the PLO does not represent the Palestinian people, that it represents only armed persons and that he wants the Arabs to openly recognize Israel's existence and to grant Israel guarantees without talking about the guarantees that should be given to the people whose homeland was usurped by Israel and whom Israel evicted to live as refugees in the camps of misery and vagrancy. Israel has not stopped at that. No, it keeps persecuting them daily.

In addition, Mitterrand demands that the Palestinians "respect of the rights of others, international law and the replacement of violence with dialogue." As if Israel respected the rights of others and international law, and as if Israel were an "ideal member" of the international community. According to Mitterrand, the Palestinians are the ones who usurp Israel's rights, breach international law and insist on expelling a people from their homeland to usurp it. They do not have any rights in Palestine, which belonged to their fathers and to their great-grandfathers.

Above all, the French president asks how the PLO, which "talks on behalf of the fighters," can hope to sit at the negotiating table as long as it refuses to accept Israel's right to exist and Israel's security guarantees.

This passage in Mitterrand's speech exposes everything he said about supporting the establishment of a Palestinian state. It also poses the most dangerous threat to the Palestinian cause, because it supports the arrogance of the Israelis who refuse to recognize the PLO. If the PLO abandoned its weapons, would it remain a revolution that is defending the rights of the people whose homeland was usurped? Wouldn't it mean the betrayal of the national cause and the granting of recognition of Israel on a silver platter if the PLO abandoned its weapons under the present circumstances?

Mitterrand wants to say the PLO does not represent all of the Palestinian people. This insults the Arabs and the Palestinians and undermines all of the sacrifices the Palestinian people have made while fighting daily against the authorities of occupation, fighting with stones when arms were unavailable despite the tyranny of these authorities.

Finally, we say calmly to the French president: You said what you said in the Israeli Knesset, heard what you heard and sent your envoys to the Arabs who listened to your view. However, if Mitterrand is seeking a role for France through which he can solidify his strong personality in Europe; if he wants to prove that France is not subordinate to the United States and the hegemony it has imposed over Europe; if Mitterrand wants this ambitious role then he should calmly and carefully reconsider his position, compare the struggle of the Palestinian people with the deep-rooted struggle of the French people and adopt a new French position in light of the facts he confronted in the Middle East.

MINISTER BLAMES FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES FOR GLUT

GF061345 Doha QNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Doha, 6 Mar (QNA) -- UAE Minister of Petroleum and National Resources Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah has said that foreign oil companies are largely responsible for the current surplus in the market because of the huge supplies they have placed in the market from their reserves. He explained that this has resulted in pressure on oil prices.

In a statement to journalists today, Al-'Utaybah explained that these companies hope to obtain oil at cheaper prices. He stressed that these companies should refrain from behaving in this way and exhibit more cooperation with OPEC states.

Dr al-'Utaybah renewed the call for an OPEC conference to study the current situation on the oil market in view of the cooperation among OPEC states.

He affirmed that the current glut on the market has affected all member states of the organization without exception. He indicated that more than one member of the organization has reduced prices due to the current situation in the oil market. He said the reduction of oil prices should not be lower than the maximum level determined by OPEC. He stressed that any further reduction must take place within the framework of the organization and through a conference attended by all members.

Dr al-'Utaybah added that OPEC meetings which will take place during the current second Arab energy conference will approve Tunisia's membership in OAPEC. He added that the OAPEC budget for 1982 will also be approved.

Al-'Utaybah stressed that OPEC prices must remain at their current level -- $34 per barrel. He indicated that it is not possible to predict whether the organization can reduce the price of its oil below this level.

He stressed that the current market situation is temporary and that this situation will improve. The market will be able to deal with OPEC's declared price. He then said that what we require is cooperation between producing countries and consumers.

He said he welcomes any step by the member states to reduce production and added that he would consider this to be a positive move in view of the current situation on the market. He added that the reduction of OPEC oil production should be decided collectively within the framework of the organization. He said that oil companies have drowned the present market with a surplus of over 4 million barrels. He expressed hope that oil companies will halt all storage processes and cooperate with the organization and producing countries.

Mani al-'Utaybah is currently participating in meetings of the second Arab energy conference which begins in DOHA today and continues for a week.

Dubbayy AL-BAYAN Editorial

GF091736 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 8 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Oil Companies Avenge Themselves Against OPEC"]

[Text] Out of all the news -- which increased recently -- on the crisis the oil producing countries are facing in the market, there is one report which overwhelmed all others in its importance and significance. The report is that the oil companies are supplying approximately 4 million barrels of oil daily on the market by drawing on their stored reserves in order to drown the market with an oil surplus and increase the effect of the oil glut.

The report was confirmed officially yesterday, although there have been indications for a long time that it has been taking place. Despite repeated and tangible reductions by the OPEC during previous months, it seemed as though there was a satanic immunity in the oil market which prevented these reductions from having any effect on the supply of oil. One explanation for this phenomenon is that the producing countries shoulder the greater part of the responsibility because their reductions were not commensurate with the size of the glut and they had to reduce their production more effectively and decisively. It was also mentioned that the fall in demand on the part of the industrialized countries was the result of their economic recession and their measures to conserve energy. This contributed to the present glut. The increase in oil production by some industrial countries, such as in the North Sea also contributed.

All these are logical reasons, but they are not the whole story. The reductions made by OPEC (estimated at 5 million barrels perday, in less than a year, bringing current OPEC production to 20 million barrels daily, could have absorbed a large part of this surplus except for other factors. The companies deliberately drowned the market with quantities of oil that were in one way or another equivalent to OPEC's reductions.

The companies have avenged themselves against the OPEC countries after waiting since October 1973 when the famous Kuwait meeting was held. The oil-producing Gulf countries decided then that prices should be fixed by the governments without referring to the companies and to apply this decision by increasing prices in what became known as "the resolution of price correction." The producing countries and their national economies were the beneficiaries of that decision, while the principal losers were the monopolist companies which throughout their history have manipulated oil prices to serve their own interests, totally disregarding the national interests of the producing countries.

Now the opportunity has arisen for the companies indirectly to regain control over prices by manipulating supplies in the market so as to maintain the oil glut (an increase of supply over demand). This has led to a fall in prices.

The decisive response to this action by the oil companies is that OPEC must deprive these companies -- any company that has been proved to have done this -- of their share of oil exported by the producing countries. Boycotting such companies is the deterrent that must be imposed on any monopolist company that seeks to harm the producing countries. Such a punishment is urgently needed so as to prevent further exacerbation of the crisis.

## PDRY

### 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD RECEIVES PFLO OFFICIAL

LD081838 Aden ANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee, and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and of the Council of Ministers, this morning received a PFLO delegation headed by Comrade 'Abd al-Hafiz Jam'an, member of the Central Executive Committee and chairman of the front's Foreign Relations Committee.

During the meeting, YSP-PFLO combat relations were discussed. The latest developments in the region, especially American movements and the dangers of the American influence in Oman were also reviewed.

### ADEN PFLO LAUDS ATTACK AGAINST MUSCAT 'AGENT'

EA110008 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Brothers: When the masses of our Omani people in the southern region countryside had had enough of the inhuman, savage and barbarous acts perpetrated by certain elements that had sold out completely to the puppet regime in Muscat and their imperialist masters, the forces of the People's Liberation Army operating in the eastern zone of the southern region decided to punish the agent and spy Muhammad Said (Iyayr). They did this by attacking the car which he was driving on the (Kiral Heights) in (Kizayl) area. Our revolutionaries fired at him with machineguns, the car was damaged and two of the spy's companions were injured.

This operation carried out by our heroic revolutionaries was an expression of their protection of the masses of our Omani people as well as a warning of reprisals against all the traitors and agents who practice various forms of oppression, tyranny and injustice against the sons of our people, using the repressive authority given them by the puppet regime in Muscat. This is also a warning to anyone who wants to emulate Muhammad Said (Iyayr's) behavior in which he persisted for years.

After this deterrent operation against the agent Muhammad Said (Iyayr), which frightened him greatly, he detained his deputy and two others belonging to his tribal group, accusing them of the attack. He believed that the three, because of a previous quarrel, had arranged the attack against him, an attack which nearly ended his life. But investigation of the three detained proved his beliefs to be unfounded. The deputy commander of the tribal group was released but the two others detained are still being held.

This heroic act by the heroes of 9 June revolution must be taken as a lesson by all the traitors and agents who have sold their consciences to the enemies of our people and who have practiced acts of tyranny against the sons of our beloved homeland. The revolution will continue to victory and to the unification of the homeland.

ITALY PLANS TO TRIPLE LOANS, AID BY 1985

NC102120 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Italian Deputy Foreign Minister (Roberto Paleschi), who is currently visiting Cairo at the head of an Italian delegation, has stated that his government intends to triple the size of its loans and aid to Egypt in the next 3 years to reach $180 million, including $45 million in the form of grants and $135 million in the form of easy-term loans to be repaid in 12 years, including a 2-year grace period, at an annual interest of 2 and 1/4 percent annually.

(Paleschi) pointed out that the Italian Government is interested in repairing Egyptian antiquities and has agreed to allot a $1-million grant to finance the repair.

A joint statement was issued tonight on the results of the economic discussions between the Egyptian and Italian teams. The statement says they agreed to form a joint committee for economic cooperation between the two countries. It points out that the two sides discussed the bases of joint cooperation in the fields of food security, fishing and transport, housing and electricity projects phosphate production and the construction of meat canning factories and cooling units at the Supplies Ministry in addition to home service projects such as the production of hollow [at-tafli] bricks and infrastructure projects.

MUBARAK RECEIVES LIBERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

NC101442 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 10 Mar (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received today at Al-'Urubah Palace Liberian Foreign Minister Henry Biomah, who is currently visiting Cairo. The meeting was attended by Liberian Ambassador in Cairo Gabriel Farngalo.

Henry Biomah stated after the meeting that he delivered a letter to President Husni Mubarak from Liberian President Samuel Doe inviting his excellency to visit Liberia at a time convenient to him.

Mr Biomah said that the meeting reviewed the developments of achieving peace in the Middle East in addition to several topics pertaining to the African Continent, including the Saharan problem between Morocco and Polisario, the proceedings of the last African foreign ministers conference in Addis Ababa, and the forthcoming African summit conference scheduled for Tripoli.

He added that the discussions also dealt with means of strengthening the security of the African states and the possibilities of strengthening the OAU.

At the conclusion of his statement he said that means of developing good relations between Egypt and Liberia in all fields were discussed.

The Liberian foreign minister arrived in Cairo the day before yesterday on a 5-day visit to Egypt.

ECONOMICS MINISTER, ISRAELI ENVOY DISCUSS TIES

NC101353 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1317 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 10 Mar (MENA) -- [Economy and Foreign Trade Minister] Dr Fu'ad Hashim ['Awad] today received Israeli Ambassador to Egypt Moshe Sason. They reviewed trade and economic relations between the two countries and preparations for the forthcoming meeting of the joint Egyptian-Israeli committee scheduled to convene in Cairo in May to review the trade protocol between Egypt and Israel.

CABINET DISCUSSES 'ALI ISRAELI VISIT, BORDERS

NC102111 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Excerpts] At the outset of the Cabinet meeting today, Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said the economic issue requires planning and popular participation which depend on work and increase of production and that our hopes should conform with our revenues. The prime minister added that the confidence which the People's Assembly gave to the government yesterday places on the shoulders of the Cabinet the responsibility to realize the contents of the government statement of policy.

Minister of State for Information Safwat ash-Sharif, who stated this, added that the prime minister announced that the report of the economic conference and its recommendations have been submitted to President Husni Mubarak and the ministers concerned will study the report and recommendations to prepare plans conforming with the Egyptian economic reality.

The information minister added that the Cabinet then discussed the situation regarding the demarcation of the Egyptian border in Sinai. The Cabinet reasserted that Egypt adheres to the international borderline and that it will not cede an inch of territory.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali explained that he discussed this issue during his recent visit to Israel and that discussion of this question will be resumed during the visit which he will pay to Israel on 15 and 16 March. His excellency said the Palestinian autonomy negotiations are continuing and a schedule has been prepared of the meetings to be held in this regard in the next few months and there was no connection between the autonomy negotiations and the date of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai. A meeting at ministerial level will be held early in April in Israel within the framework of the autonomy negotiations.

The information minister also said that minister of state for foreign affairs then presented to the Cabinet results of the African foreign ministers conference which was held in Addis Ababa in February and emphasized that Egypt is continuing its efforts to safeguard the OAU.

The Cabinet later discussed the internal situation. Interior Minister Hasan Abu Basha affirmed that the Interior Ministry is currently studying the cases of all those who are under custody to determine their position and adopt measures for releasing those whose attitude is proved to be sound. The prime minister emphasized that the emergency law is being implemented within the narrowest scope to safeguard the citizens security and safety.

AL-AHRAM ON MUBARAK WITH PARLIAMENTARIANS

NC101028 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0915 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 10 Mar (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak has said that Egyptian-Israeli views on Tabah [in the Sinai] were discussed the day before yesterday, and that this will be discussed once again during the visit of Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali to Israel on Monday, 15 March.

In his discussion yesterday with members of Upper Egypt parliamentary group, which AL-AHRAM publishes today, President Mubarak explains that there are clarifications and maps submitted by each side and that negotiations are continuing in respect to the Tabah area, which lies on the Gulf of Aqaba and is 11 kilometers square. The present trend is that it should be a neutral area and that the multinational force should be stationed there until a solution to this problem is reached.

President Mubarak said he would meet with the sons of the party or the secretariat general within the next 10 days to discuss all the subjects of interest to the National Democratic Party. The discussion at this meeting will deal with increasing the party's role in solving many problems of the masses so that these problems do not reach the top. President Mubarak explained that he will shortly make a slight amendment in the posts of governors.

The president then discussed the proposed conference on population and said: Our population is increasing at an alarming rate, and this threatens an economic catastrophe. We will put before you and before the people options and alternatives to choose what is desired. If this option is not successfully implemented, I would not be exaggerating if I said that we would be heading toward an economic abyss.

Regarding the As-Salihiyah project, President Mubarak said that on the completion of this project a neutral committee will carry out economic studies. The project belongs to the state and views may differ, but the committee will decide in light of its economic aspects whether it would be possible to implement such a project again. The only factor before us is whether or not this project benefits the country and this is the real measure which we will accept with wisdom and logic.

Speaking about youths, the president said that the youth should reach leadership posts and that the governorates should undertake a big role in caring for these youths, creating places and projects and drawing up plans allowing them to contribute toward building their country. He said: I will talk with the governors about this subject. The plans must include the participation of intrinsic efforts of all capable persons.

BAHRAINI PAPER CARRIES NPUG LEADER STATEMENT

GF101808 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0750 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Manama, 10 Mar (WAKH) -- Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, leader of Egypt's opposition National [Progressive] Unionist [Grouping] party [NPUG] said that the policy of former Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat hurt the Egyptian economy and caused corruption to spread during his reign. He added that President as-Sadat adopted this policy to please the United States and make it feel that it had common interests with him so that Washington would then pressure Israel.

In a statement to the Bahraini paper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ published today, Muhyi ad-Din noted that whatever is said about the United States holding 99 percent of the cards for solving the Arab issue is wrong, but this does not prevent it from playing an important role in solving the issue since it is a superpower.

On Arab-Egyptian relations, the leader of the opposition party noted that some members of parties had begun to hold contacts with Arab sides, but bridges damaged 4 years ago cannot be repaired in 1 or 2 months.

He pointed out that President Mubarak's rejection or amendment of the policies of former President as-Sadat is regarded a positive sign. (?In his view), "all the policies of As-Sadat were wrong. There are currently some pockets in Egypt that want to maintain As-Sadat's policy as it is, or at least not allow any amendment to touch the crux of these policies. These powers are using all their financial and political strength to prevent any change".

Muhyi ad-Din continued by saying that if President Mubarak succeeds in uniting the Egyptian national movement behind him, then he will be in a position to make miracles, for then neither the United States nor Israel will be able to obstruct his march.

Asked whether there are U.S. bases in Egypt, he said that "President Husni Mubarak stressed to me that there are no foreign bases in Egypt, and Egypt is not committed to any alliances. Besides, Egypt did not enter the (?so-called) international rivalries with the exception of the agreement which As-Sadat signed according to which facilities will be granted in Egyptian seaports and airports. President Mubarak has not given any new concessions, which implies that the period of concesssions is over."

Muhyi ad-Din referred to the Palestinian autonomy talks and said: "These negotiations have been deadlocked since they began because what Israel wants the Arabs reject." He noted that he thinks that this issue must remain in the Arab nation's hands rather than [words indistinct] Egypt, and this will be an introduction for Egypt in the Arab world. He added that President Mubarak's position on autonomy is clear and known. He stressed his position during his visit to the United States when he demanded full autonomous rule as a first step leading to self-determination. This demand is rejected by Israel because it wants to keep the Palestinian territories under its control. He also emphasized that the Camp David accords cannot be regarded as an introduction for solving the Middle East issue because their formulation was not sound, particularly that part dealing with the Palestinian issue.

On his views of Egypt's position in the event of Israeli aggression against an Arab country, Muhyi ad-Din noted that an Egyptian official has stressed that Egypt will support the Arab countries. However, he did not specify what this support meant. If Syria started a war, then that matter is its concern. He added that he is convinced that Egypt knows well that its interests are closely associated with the Arab world, but it is difficult to say how Egypt will keep these interests. He stressed that the issue of the resumption of Egyptian-Arab relations is a sensitive matter. That is why this matter is the hands of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

Further on Statement

GF091023 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0650 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Manama, 9 Mar (WAKH) -- Mr Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, leader of the Egyptian National [progressive] Unionist [grouping] party [NPUG] has stressed that Egypt must return to the Arab ranks. He has called for a new formula for the restoration of Arab relations with Egypt.

In a statement to the Bahraini newspaper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ, the first part of which is published today, Mr Muhyi ad-Din stated that the introductory step for achieving this formula is Egypt's commitment not to announce any principles for Palestinian autonomy in order to allow the Arab world and the international community to move in the direction of finding a solution to the Palestinian issue with the support of Egypt. He referred to the steps undertaken by President Mubarak toward the Arab countries, which included stopping the press campaign against the Arab world and the withdrawal of the Libyan army from the Libyan border. Mr Muhyi ad-Din expressed the belief that abrogation of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty constitutes an important step in the restoration of Arab-Egyptian relations.

The NPUG leader talked about the party's position on the policies of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and expressed his party's readiness to cooperate in the search for a common background in the service of the national interest while overlooking differences.

In his interview he stated that the party objects to the Egyptian-Israeli agreement and wants Israel to withdraw from all the occupied territories. He added that President Mubarak supports the agreement, so that is why we should look for a common background between the two sides to preserve national interest. He added that the party found a common background with the Egyptian president in Egypt's commitment not to announce any principles for autonomy which the Palestinians refuse and to seek a solution to this difficult equation.

Answering a question on the circumstances which created the Islamic movement and the violence in Egypt, Mr Muhyi ad-Din noted that all the policies of former President as-Sadat since he came to office were responsible for the sectarian riots and violence. The revival of the religious movement happened in Egypt in 1967. It also grew in Israel and the Arab world. He added that the growth of this phenomenon can be traced back to the absence of democracy and the (?defaming) of former achievements. He said: "Some movements in the Arab world, for instance, say that the reign of 'Abd an-Nasir and As-Sadat is back, and so are communism and capitalism. Some people call for a return to religion, and I am not against the great religion.

However, he asked how religion could deal with political-national and economic issues, pointing out that so far no Islamic solution for these problems had been presented. No, political platform derived from religion has been presented anywhere to a political party to give hope for solving all the problems in the Arab world and Egypt, he said.

DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS MUHAMMAD HAYKAL

DW091237 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 8 Mar 82 pp 117-122

[Dieter Wild interview with Muhammad Hasanayn Haykal at London's "Claridge's Hotel", date of interview not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Haykal, you were in prison on 6 October 1981 when President As-Sadat was assassinated. How did the As-Sadat persecutees react to this bit of news? Did they dance and sing out of joy just as the As-Sadat enemies did in the streets of Damascus?

Haykal: I was sad, I had tears in my eyes.

SPIEGEL: But As-Sadat was your enemy.

Haykal: We had different views on important political questions, but even so he was a long way from being my enemy. Therefore I did not rejoice over his death.

SPIEGEL: But the Muslim extremists arrested with you did rejoice.

Haykal: At that time the Muslim extremists were not in the same prison with us. They naturally knew what the score was already on 6 October.

SPIEGEL: Not before 6 October.

Haykal: Yes, perhaps. Their prayers reached us with the wind, prayers that said as much as: "God's enemy is now in heaven."

SPIEGEL: As-Sadat said that God's enemies had plotted against him, hence the mass arrests of the summer of 1981. Didn't you have any idea that you were on the list?

Haykal: I knew, of course, that I always was on As-Sadat's list. But to be arrested in my home at 0215 in the morning...

SPIEGEL: Were you told during your confinement what the charges were against you?

Haykal: I was imprisoned for 75 days. During that whole period I did not hear a single word about why it was so important to the regime to pull me out of circulation.

SPIEGEL: In the last interview As-Sadat granted DER SPIEGEL 5 days before his demise he said you were guilty of exploiting religious unrest in the country for your political ends.

Haykal: Yes, yes, he even accused me in a speech of being an atheist. I had admitted that to him quite frankly, too. He should have made up his mind indeed whether I made use of the religious movement or whether I am an atheist.

SPIEGEL: Frankly speaking: didn't you try to organize the political opposition against the As-Sadat regime?

Haykal: Everybody knows that I am a publicist and nothing else.

SPIEGEL: Why didn't you embark on the road into political resistance which General Ash-Shadhili chose for example?

Haykal: I am not General Ash-Shadhili. I am an Egyptian publicist, prepared to speak my mind and pay the price for that.

SPIEGEL: What about your liberation? Were you taken from the prison directly to the presidential palace where new President Mubarak shook hands with you in front of photographers?

Haykal: Strangely enough, that is exactly how it was. If you compare the way I was arrested with the way I was then liberated, there surely is nothing more paradoxical. An adjutant of the president picked us up, and much to my confusion the police escort suddenly disappeared. We drove to the palace while belongings were still in prison.

SPIEGEL: Did Mubarak explain to you why he did not release you immediately after As-Sadat's demise but kept you in prison for another 7 weeks?

Haykal: No, all he said was: "Forget all this, let us write another page in Egypt's history. I would like to cooperate with all reasonable forces of the country. Give me time to think."

SPIEGEL: Even if something like this had not been heard from As-Sadat for several years -- is there not a certain tragic aspect to the fact that As-Sadat was assassinated on the very day Egypt celebrated the crossing of the Suez Canal in 1973?

Haykal: I would not say tragic. As-Sadat's rule led to political violence. Ultimately seven to nine political groups competed for eliminating him. One was bound to succeed some time. Unfortunately his days were numbered. I consider it an irony that it happened on 6 October, of all dates. What seems to me to be a tragedy, in contrast, is what has happened in Egypt since 1977.

SPIEGEL: Why since 1977?

Haykal: At that time it became clear that profound unrest had seized the country. You can suppress something like this for some time with the army, police, martial law and curfew, but violence simply was in the air, and things took their course.

SPIEGEL: Was it not somewhat depressing for a secular and, as you say, atheistic politician to see As-Sadat's rule finally stopped by religious fanatics and not by political opposition?

Haykal: If force and counterforce are applied fanatics naturally are more violent because they have a relationship to the absolute. Politicians, in contrast, would try to cope with the differences.

SPIEGEL: Mr. Haykal, considering these conditions, does it not come close to a political miracle that President as-Sadat survived by nearly 4 years his historic trip to Jerusalem by which he profoundly provoked most Arabs and Muslims?

Haykal: I would not call it a political miracle but, if you will permit me to say so, a hashish miracle: the Camp David treaty was not presented to the Egyptian people as a peace treaty with Israel but as a general peace, as an abstract peace idea.

SPIEGEL: Perhaps this was not so wrong after all.

Haykal: But yes. Just go into the streets in Cairo in which a million streamers are hung. If you find the word Israel on just one of them I'll admit that I am wrong. As-Sadat was wise enough to find the proper sales label for what he was doing, and he profited from the whole Arab world's fatigue.

SPIEGEL: Most Arabs accuse As-Sadat of having been too indulgent especially toward the United States and Israel. What do you think was his biggest mistake?

Haykal: His biggest mistake was that he completely lost contact with reality. He felt called upon to play the role of a peace prince, and he played that part with such abandon that he drifted away from reality. I once advised him not to use a helicopter, and I told him: "Mr President, sitting in a helicopter all you get to see is the helicopter view of the economic and social problems. All you see then is the beautiful Nile delta and romatic hamlets, and even the desert looks attractive."

SPIEGEL: But from above one also has an overview.

Haykal: You see reality only when you are back on the ground again, and in Egypt this primarily means two things: First, the annual per capital income is about 400 dollars, and second, we now have 44 million people but will have 74 million by the end of the century. A president must never lose sight of these two conditions.

SPIEGEL: And yet, As-Sadat was a popular president.

Haykal: You should not mistake advertisement for the product. You can also sell an Egyptian president in the American style.

SPIEGEL: You keep denouncing As-Sadat's advertising effect -- after all, you, too, sold your friend, President an-Nasir.

Haykal: No. No. An-Nasir had real results to show. He stood for Arab unity and the rebirth of the republic, he stood for the revolution, land reform, the construction of the Aswan Dam, the nationalization of the Suez Canal. In short: He stood for Egypt's political and economic independence.

SPIEGEL: May we continue. Without wanting to offend you: He also stood for concentration camps, torture, executions...

Haykal: I'm awfully sorry, but this is not true: Obviously you are not prepared to discuss the facts.

SPIEGEL: Which facts do you have in mind?

Haykal: Concentration camps existed in Germany during the Nazi era. Owing to your terrible experiences you Germans have a guilt complex, but please do not transpose these experiences to other countries and other eras. There were no concentration camps in An-Nasir's Egypt. According to data supplied to parliament by As-Sadat's minister of the interior only a total of 14,000 people was put under arrest under An-Nasir in the period from 1952 to 1970. As-Sadat had more people arrested in one day than An-Nasir did in these 18 years, and Indira Gandhi had even more than 40,000 Indians put under arrest in one day.

SPIEGEL: In that respect entirely different figures exist. At any rate, there was no torturing under As-Sadat.

Haykal: Correct. However, after An-Nasir's demise As-Sadat had all Egyptians who claimed to have been tortured instructed to sue for damages in court. And do you know how many people responded in all of Egypt? Just 62 people. Such things will happen, not only in Third World countries but also in Europe, even in Great Britain, in Northern Ireland.

SPIEGEL: But if you compare the regimes of your friend An-Nasir and of your adversary As-Sadat, doesn't An-Nasir appear to you as an autocrat and As-Sadat as an enlightened autocrat?

Haykal: Unfortunately you view things from a European angle. What you call autocracy exists in every Third World country. But you must also ask yourself what such autocracy represents in each individual case. An-Nasir represented the Egyptian masses, and therefore An-Nasir's legacy is a factor in Egyptian policy even now as we speak here.

SPIEGEL: And As-Sadat's legacy?

Haykal: It is a fact that As-Sadat has done a good deal for which he deserves credit like anybody else. He was not evil, but he more or less represented a certain social stratum and worked for it.

SPIEGEL: But unlike your An-Nasir he did not give Egypt two great national debacles -- in 1956 and in 1967.

Haykal: Wars are also waged politically. At the time the Russians would not have done anything for us without our pressure, nor would have the Americans without their interests in the Arab world. It was An-Nasir's feat to have brought the superpowers to a point where confrontation threatened between the two, and that worked to our advantage.

Before that, however, we had to resist the English-French-Israeli invasion for 11 days all on our own. Had we given up on the second or third day the pressure of the world powers on the interventionists would have come too late.

Thus, I repeat: 1956 was the typical example of a localized war in the Third World which fully attained its political aims. Besides, it helped liquidate two great world empires in Africa, the British and French.

SPIEGEL: Consequently 1967 also was a victory?

Haykal: Granted, we suffered military defeat in 1967. But at that time Egypt did not surrender, just as the United States did not after Pearl Harbor, which likewise incontestably was a military defeat. But it was from this defeat that An-Nasir prepared the road for the war of attrition along the Suez Canal and made it possible for As-Sadat to wage the 1973 war. The plan to cross the Suez Canal at five points was mapped out under An-Nasir, and signed by An-Nasir. Unfortunately As-Sadat, in the war of 1973, lost sight of the political objectives, so that ultimately we were left emptyhanded.

SPIEGEL: Even 15 years after the debacle of 1967 the Arab world has not overcome its consequences.

Haykal: What 1967 did was to prove to the Israelis that military victory can be sterile and that they have to find a different way if they wish to safeguard their existence in the Middle East.

SPIEGEL: You know the Israeli answer to that argument: A military victory may be sterile for us, a military defeat however, would destroy us.

Haykal: A great deal now depends on whether President Mubarak will be another An-Nasir. I believe: He would like to be that.

SPIEGEL: In any event, Mubarak seems to wish to be anything but a copy of president As-Sadat. Can you imagine that he will lead Egypt back to the Arab fold from which it was dropped as a result of Camp David?

Haykal: Mubarak is not a copy of As-Sadat, nor is he a copy of An-Nasir. He must lead Egypt back into the lap of the Arab nation. The necessities of Egyptian history and Egypt's geographic location demand it. You cannot just ignore these two factors.

SPIEGEL: Just the same, Mubarak's policy of the first few months shows contradictions. On the one hand the Egyptian press no longer attacks the other Arab states, but on the other the president said that while he welcomes the Araba brothers at any time he cannot force them to reconcile with Egypt. What do you have to say about that?

Haykal: We are now living in a transitional period, a period of rapid change. In such a period such alleged contradictions must be permissible indeed.

SPIEGEL: But Mubarak added that Egypt would not participate in a war between Israel and Syria, not even if Israel were the aggressor.

Haykal: Those who claim that Egypt could help Syria in such a case are talking nonsense. We don't have the physical means to do that.

SPIEGEL: It seems Mubarak wants to give Egypt's foreign policy the features of a Third World state again, neither too close to the West nor to the East...

Haykal: Germany's policy and strategy are determined by the fact that Germany is the center of Europe. War in Europe is out of the question because it would be a catastrophe. You in central Europe cannot allow the Americans to decide what you have to do.

The situation with Egypt is similar: It is located in the center of the Arab world, between Africa and Asia. Therefore, it can never become a U.S. satellite. As-Sadat failed to see that, too, when he lost contact with reality.

SPIEGEL: But in 1981 Egypt received roughly 1 billion dollars in economic aid from the United States.

Haykal: To hell with this billion, if it is to deprive Egypt of its Arab identity.

SPIEGEL: So you are against accepting economic aid from the United States?

Haykal: I am not against it. I only say, to hell with this economic aid if it is not in line with Egypt's Arab identity. At the Baghdad Arab summit Egypt was offered $5 billion dollars. Egypt is not for sale, neither for 1 billion U.S. dollars nor for a sheet of Israeli paper. There are things the West will never understand.

SPIEGEL: If you had to decide, would you annul the Camp David agreement?

Haykal: I only know one thing: The most urgent obligation for Egypt is for it to belong to the Arab world. Egypt is an Arab country, its future, its security and its well being are linked ultimately with the Arab world.

SPIEGEL: Does Mubarak act in this sense when he is trying to balance relations with Washington and Moscow by calling back the 66 Soviet engineers, for instance, who were expelled by As-Sadat?

Haykal: The turbines of the Aswan powerplant were built by the Soviet Union and maintained by Soviet engineers. As-Sadat made the mistake of interrupting the maintenance work when he expelled the Soviet engineers to please the Americans. It is right to correct this mistake now.

SPIEGEL: It seems that Mubarak also wants to renew diplomatic relations with Moscow.

Haykal: He should do it.

SPIEGEL: The Camp David agreement was an attempt at creating peace in the Middle East by excluding the Soviet Union. Do you believe there will be peace in the Middle East without the Soviet Union?

Haykal: No, that's impossible. The Soviet Union is a great power, a superpower. It plays a role in any world problem and particularly in this region because of its proximity to the Middle East.

SPIEGEL: But on the other hand Mubarak has said that he intends to fully adhere to the Camp David process. This actually means: exclusion of the Soviet Union, negotiations with the Israelis on the fate of a third party, the Palestinians.

Haykal: I do not represent President Mubarak, I do not speak on his behalf. In my view there cannot be peace in the region without the participation of all concerned. A separate peace treaty between Israel and Egypt alone will not bring peace.

SPIEGEL: After 26 April, when Israel has returned to Egypt the rest of the Sinai Peninsula Egypt might feel free to embark on another policy...

Haykal: I do not consider 26 April a magic date. What appears more important to me is what happens today, right now, this very moment. Unfortunately the Israelis make things very difficult for us, because they regard peace as a decision to be made by Egypt, by choosing between Israel and the Arab world along the motto: If Egypt draws nearer to the Arab world, then it draws away from Israel and if it draws nearer to Israel then it draws away from the Arab world. I believe they will lose in this.

SPIEGEL: Mr Haykal, if you now look back at 30 years of struggle for Arab unity and you see the present situation in the Arab world -- an Egyptian president assassinated, a Syrian president in civil war, Iraq in war with Iran and Sudan destabilized -- don't you actually feel that it would be suitable to put an end to the fantasy of the existence of an Arab nation and to acknowledge that there are Arab peoples just like European peoples?

Haykal: What actually makes up a nation? The language, the culture? How do you explain that there is a sole German nation in East and West Germany? It is because of your language, your culture. In the Arab world there exist all the prerequisites of a nation. How long did it actually take the German and French national states to develop?

SPIEGEL: Several centuries.

Haykal: Then give us 100 years.

SPIEGEL Mr Haykal, we thank you for this talk.

AL-MAJALLAH INTERVIEWS HAYKAL ON AS-SADAT

PM091645 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 6-12 Mar 82 pp 3-16

['Abd al-Karim Abu an-Nasr interview with Muhammad Hasanayn Haykal in London -- date of interview not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The big question now is how and when Egypt will return to the Arab fold. Will President Husni Mubarak move in this direction? Do you personally have any concept or scenario for Egypt's return? Will the return be gradual, and will relations be restored separately with each individual Arab state, or collectively? Are there any secret Egyptian-Arab contacts?

[Answer] First of all we must emphasize the fact that Egypt is worthless without the Arab world and the Arab world is worthless without Egypt. Egypt and the Arabs have the same entity, cause and fate.

Let us take a look at the Camp David treaty. What is this treaty, and how was it concluded? A moment of psychological exhaustion in Egypt's history, resulting from the burdens of long years of war, was exploited. Someone came and offered the Egyptian people the Camp David treaty as the fulfillment of a dream, claiming that the treaty would bring peace and prosperity. However, the claim was without foundation. It was a claim based on "deception," on "hashish." The Egyptian people discovered that this separate peace with Israel would bring neither peace nor prosperity. The direction in which President Husni Mubarak is moving, in relation to the Arabs, is sound and correct. A basic point must be stressed here: The Egyptian people have come to realize, for the first time through the process of trial and error, the depth of their Arab identity. It must be admitted also that the Arab people have been unfair to Egypt. When Egypt was hit in the 1967 war, the blow was meant not only for 'Abd an-Nasir but for all the Arabs. Any problem that affects Egypt must also concern and affect all Arabs. I will disclose something important to you: When 'Abd an-Nasir accepted the Rogers Plan, 'Abd an-Nasir was at the same time putting his signature to the "Granite One" plan for the canal crossing. This plan was later implemented by As-Sadat in 1973. The Arabs have been unfair to Egypt. For example, the 1969 Rabat summit conference failed and Egypt was not granted the very small sum of 40 million pounds it asked for to strengthen its air defenses. Ten years later the Arabs offered Egypt $5 billion annually to persuade it not to sign the Camp David treaty. Both sides have made mistakes, and each has tried to live without the other, but Egypt and the Arabs are bound to return to each other.

[Question] But how can this be done?

[Answer] There are numerous little signs indicating that there is a dynamism for Egypt's return to the Arab fold. Egyptians and Arabs in general want this to happen. I met President Husni Mubarak the day before I came to London. I sensed in him a great desire to build bridges and open channels of contact with the Arabs. Through my contacts with Arab officials and other figures I sensed that the Arabs decidedly want Egypt to return to the fold. So, the desire for Egypt's return is definitely there, but the question remains: How can this return commence, and how can the process be set in motion? Without claiming to possess any particular information, I can say that attempts are being made for and things are happening toward Egypt's return to the fold. It is not true that there are no contacts between Egypt and the Arabs.

As for relations with the PLO, I can say that there are no contacts between Cairo and the PLO, but I am confident that each side is sounding out the other's views in preparation for future steps. When will Egypt's return to the Arab fold take place, and when will it be made public? This will happen at the right time -- very soon -- without being linked to the month of April, which people are claiming will be decisive. The month of April will not be decisive. The return will be soon, but there is a very important issue which must be resolved: How will the changes that have occurred on the Egyptian level be dealt with on the Arab level? Furthermore, the United States and Israel will create problems and place obstacles in the way of Egypt's return to the Arab fold.

[Question] Is the presence of an Israeli Embassy in Cairo one of these changes you are talking about?

[Answer] The presence of an Israeli Embassy in Cairo is of course one of these changes, but I can say without hesitation -- and this is my personal opinion -- that there is no future for Egyptian-Israeli relations. These relations cannot possibly have any future. The presence of an Israeli Embassy in Cairo is one of the "strange" things that sometimes occur in the world, but it is unnatural and has no future.

[Question] It is quote obvious that Mubarak's way of dealing with the United States is quite different from As-Sadat's. In statements published by the Washington POST, Alexander Haig said that Mubarak's regime will be totally different from As-Sadat's. He voiced concern about the possibility of Egypt's return to the Arab fold. I have heard from several Arab officials on various occasions that since the fifties the U.S. aim has been to isolate Egypt from the Arabs. What is your opinion?

[Answer] This is true. After inheriting the Middle East from Britain and France, the United States set itself two targets:

1. Isolation of Egypt from the Arabs.

2. Isolation of Arab oil from the Palestine question, to ensure that the oil did not play a part.

Therefore, the possibility of Egypt's return to the Arab fold does worry and disturb the United States.

[Question] Did Dr Henry Kissinger consolidate these U.S. plans through his negotiations with As-Sadat?

[Answer] Kissinger was the main architect of this U.S. line. He was also the most successful architect because he achieved results where Dulles -- secretary of state under Eisenhower -- failed.

[Question] In your opinion, will Israel place obstacles in the way of Egypt's return to the Arab fold?

[Answer] Israel, of course, will not remain idle. It will do its best to prevent Egypt's return to the Arabs, through psychological warfare, plots and muscle flexing. Israel wants history to stand still and go into a deep freeze.

[Question] In 1968 you played a major role in introducing the Fatah and Palestine revolution leaders to 'Abd an-Nasir. You took Yasir 'Arafat, Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] and Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] in your own car to the presidential palace for a meeting with 'Abd an-Nasir. Are you willing to play a similar role between the PLO and Mubarak? Are you prepared to be a mediator in an Egyptian-Palestinian dialogue?

[Answer] What you said about 1968 is true. When 'Arafat, Abu Iyad and Abu al-Lutf were in Cairo at the time, we arranged the first meeting between them in Cairo at the time, we arranged the first meeting between them and Abd an-Nasir. If 'Arafat comes to Cairo, a meeting with Mubarak will be no problem. I wish to say here that nobody has asked me to play any role or embark on any mediation, and, furthermore, I am not prepared to play any role. As I have said, I am distant from the Egyptian political game and the Egyptian press game. This does not mean that I am unwilling to serve my country and the Palestinian cause. In my life I have carried out various missions and played various political parts. I do not want to do that again, and I do not need a role to play.

[Question] Let us go back to the question of Mubarak and the United States. What has the present Egyptian president refused to give the United States? Do you expect a problem or a crisis in U.S.-Egyptian relations under Mubarak?

[Answer] Mubarak has refused to give the Americans military bases in Egypt, not only because he is against this step in principle but also because he does not believe in the feasibility of military bases. Mubarak has also emphasized to the Americans that he cannot decide anything on behalf of the Palestinians -- which is quite different from As-Sadat's line. Will there be a problem between the United States and Egypt under Mubarak? It must be said here that the United States is definitely trying to exploit the international peacekeeping force to be stationed in Sinai after the Israeli withdrawal. The United States wants to turn this force into a vanguard for the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] created by the Carter administration to "defend the region against any foreign threats."

The United States is building military facilities in Sharm ash-Shaykh to be used by the international peacekeeping force, but the truth is that these facilities are more than the peacekeeping force needs. The United States wants to turn Sharm ash-Shaykh into an RDF base. President Mubarak is against foreign military bases in Egypt. So, problems are bound to crop up, but I cannot say whether or not there will be a crisis between Egypt and the United States.

[Question] It has been reiterated that, after the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, President Mubarak will ask you to play a role of some kind at the Arab level. Is this true, and what kind of relations do you have with President Mubarak?

[Answer] I have had some meetings with President Mubarak after my release last November, but these meetings were held within a very limited framework. Of course, there is mutual cordiality between us and I wish President Mubarak success, but it is completely untrue that anybody has asked me to play a role. I do not want any official role. I once told As-Sadat that I did not want any official role. I once told As-Sadat that I did not want any office, salary or post. In other words I did not want any official role. This remains my position today. It is also true that no authority in Egypt has anything to offer me, and I have no desire to arrange secret meetings between one party and another. This, however, does not prevent me from playing a role, not by assignment, but in accordance with my own convictions and my faith in Egypt and its Arab identity and in the Palestinian cause. I do not need an official assignment to play a role. When I talk, write, explain the situation in my country to the world, and tell the Arabs that Egypt is Arab, I am in fact playing a role. I do not need an official assignment to do that.

[Question] Do you believe that Khalid al-Islambuli and his colleagues will be executed?

[Answer] This is a very delicate issue. I must first say that I am partly indebted to Khalid al-Islambuli and his colleagues for my freedom. Mrs Jihan as-Sadat has told me that the late president intended to release me in April. What Mrs as-Sadat told me falls within the context of her own information, but I personally believe that As-Sadat intended to keep me in prison much longer. Anyway, As-Sadat was assassinated and I was released in November. I am personally opposed to killing and assassination, but what happened on 6 October was the result of a dialogue through violence and counterviolence which began years ago.

To go back to your question: Will Al-Islambuli and his colleagues be executed? Actually, Al-Islambuli and his colleagues address one another is "martyr," and they are prepared to die. I would hate this to happen, but I do not see how a death sentence against them can be avoided, and I do not know what President Mubarak will do when the military court sentence is referred to him. I think this is a problem.

[Question] Let us go back to the Camp David treaty. Is it true that, before the treaty was signed, Carter promised As-Sadat that he would persuade certain influential Arab states to accept the treaty, and that As-Sadat was shocked when Carter failed to do that?

[Answer] Yes, Carter did promise As-Sadat to persuade certain influential Arab states to accept the Camp David treaty. Before the treaty was signed Carter told As-Sadat that his secretary of state, Vance, would visit Saudi Arabia and other Arab states for this purpose. After the signing of the treaty, and as As-Sadat was getting ready to leave Washington, he asked Herman Eilts, U.S. ambassador to Egypt at the time, if Vance had left for the Middle East. Eilts' answer was: Yes, but the United States has failed to persuade Saudi Arabia and other Arab states to accept the Camp David treaty. These states opposed what As-Sadat did.

[Question] You have known 'Abd an-Nasir, As-Sadat and Mubarak. What is the secret of their strength?

[Answer] I knew 'Abd an-Nasir and As-Sadat will, but I cannot say that I know Mubarak well. What I have to say about Mubarak is merely impressions I have formed from my meetings with him. The secret of "Abd an-Nasir's strength is that he lived for Egyptian and Arab causes.

As far as Mubarak is concerned, you find yourself facing a straightforward man. I believe that the most important thing about Mubarak is that he is not playing a role that is not his and does not pretend to be something he is not. His national, pan-Arab and social sense is sound. The steps he has taken so far are sound. He works calmly and slowly and according to certain patterns and calculations. It is our duty to give Mubarak every chance to work. After a while his personality and his future policies will become clearer and clearer.

[Question] When President Mubarak assumed power, some people said that his would be a passing phase. Is this your feeling too?

[Answer] Mubarak is not a passing phase. I do not think so. It may be said that the present time is a period of waiting before making a choice. I believe that Mubarak is very capable of continuing [in office] in that he is capable of responding to the permanent as well as the changing realities of the region. I do not see what or who can be an alternative to Mubarak. Coups in Egypt are not desirable. Those who are saying these things should reconsider. Egypt should not be pushed toward the unknown. Egypt is very important for the Arabs, for the region and for itself.

[Question] While you were in prison you had long discussions with the Islamic groups. Some people are saying, or rather were saying at the end of As-Sadat's regime, that Egypt might become another Iran. What is your opinion?

[Answer] I have known Iran well since the fifties. Egypt will not be another Iran. Egypt is very different from Iran geographically, socially, religiously and in human terms. Iran feels nationally and religiously isolated, and this in turn creates tension and an explosive atmosphere. Egypt is not like that. Egypt is a placid land with a single creed. Egyptian society needs a strong central government. Egypt may be the land of legends, but it lives the realities of the Nile Valley.

[Question] You have known Ayatollah Khomeyni and you have talked with him. You have also written a book about the Iranian revolution. Are you now disillusioned by what has become of the Iranian revolution?

[Answer] I am somewhat disillusioned by the present state of the Iranian revolution. When it first broke out I maintained that "this is the nature of big changes in history -- blood, death and mutilation." I understood what was going on inside Iran. What really aroused my anxiety was the direction in which the Iranian revolution has been heading. During a discussion with Khomeyni I discovered that he did not believe in the idea of Arab nationalism. I mentioned this to him. I said that in taking a stand against Arab nationalism he would be trying to break and tear up a nation and thus threaten the security and unity of the Arab nation. The Iranian revolution opened unnecessary fronts. I regret to say that I feel disappointed. At the beginning the Iranian revolution was greater than that.

[Question] Will you return to journalism in Egypt and assume some responsibility there? What are your plans for the future?

[Answer] I cannot at all imagine myself as part of the Egyptian press. If curcumstances permit me to publish a newspaper in Egypt, not abroad, I would do so that very day. As for my future plans, I am writing two books.

## OIL WEAPON MUST PLAY ACTIVE ROLE SAYS AL-KARIM

GF081815 Doha AR-RAYAH in Arabic 8 Mar 82 p 3

[Report on interview granted to AR-RAYAH correspondent Salih Zaytun by Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim has called on OPEC countries to reduce their oil production to 18.5 million barrels per day. He said that this issue will be the subject of the OPEC emergency meeting to be held in Vienna on 19 March. The minister considered Saudi Arabia's reduction in production a good initiative that reflects its grave responsibility. He expressed the hope that the oil market situation would improve after Saudi Arabia's decision, putting an end to the artificial oil surplus in the market.

The minister expressed Iraq's readiness to further reduce its production if this would contribute to diminishing the surplus. However, he said: Because of the war, Iraq is now producing far less than what it used to before the war began. In an exclusive statement to AR-RAYAH, Mr 'Abd al-Karim said Iraq's export capacity is still limited because there is only one pipeline that passes through Turkey and Syria. Yet, he said, Iraq is now using other means to export its oil, such as floating ports.

He said Iraq has agreed with Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to construct two extra pipelines, one on the western Saudi shore and the other in Basra Port, to diversify the export pipelines. He said the Saudi pipeline's annual export capacity will be 80 million barrels, while 1 million barrels per day will be exported via the Kuwaiti-Iraqi pipeline in Basra. He said that the two projects have been officially approved by the Saudi and Kuwaiti sides. Nevertheless, their implementation needs time and consultations which will take 1 or even 2 years. He denied that Iraq intends to construct another pipeline in the Jordanian Port of Aqaba because it will be within the range of enemy artillery.

Mr Tayih 'Abd al-Karim said Iraq is selling its oil at the official price of $34 per barrel. He accused Iran of bargaining to sell its oil at $22 per barrel. On the use of Arab oil as a political weapon, the minister said: This weapon must have an active role. The 1973 lesson -- despite its limitations -- should be benefited from. He added: We have to boycott countries that support aggression and we have to withdraw our investments from these countries. We also have to reward our friends with this vital strategic commodity, which is indispensable for prosperity, progress and affluence.

The oil minister said: There are aims to snatch the oil weapon from Arab hands so that it cannot be used in the national battle against the Zionist enemy and its imperialist allies. He emphasized that oil is a potent bargaining force for the developing countries in the North-South dialogue. There are aims to render this weapon impotent in order to maintain the current economic system, which is based on cheating, exploitation and subservience of most of the Third World countries, and there are aims to diminish its role, which we are fighting for in OPEC and in developing countries to establish a new world economic order based on parity in relations, equality and noninterference in internal affairs.

### Returns Home, Makes Statement

JN082046 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1855 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Mar (INA) -- Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Revolution Command Council member and oil minister, returned here from Doha tonight after leading Iraq's delegation to the Arab energy conference which is being held there.

In a statement after his arrival, the minister said that the Iraqi delegation submitted a working paper on coordinating energy policies and establishing Arab projects and strategic industries. He added that he met with the OPEC ministers and agreed with them to reduce oil production in order to preserve the pricing structure and confronting pressures by companies which are aimed at destroying this structure. He stressed that an OPEC consultative conference will be held in Vienna on the 19th of this month to discuss the subject of oil production. He expressed the hope that this conference will turn into an extraordinary conference to adopt decisions protecting the member states.

Leaves for FRG, GDR, Austria

JN100843 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Mar (INA) -- Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Revolution Command Council member and oil minister, left for the FRG today on a tour that will also take him to the GDR and Austria. Minister 'Abd al-Karim said that he will make a stopover in Berlin for talks with the minister of geology on the fruitful cooperation between Iraq and the GDR in the oil industry.

He pointed out that he will be participating in the Iraqi-FRG economic seminar in Munich. He added that he will then leave for Austria to attend the meeting of OPEC oil ministers on 19 March to discuss the oil glut on the market and attempts to reduce oil prices by the International Energy Agency, led by the United States, to weaken and dismantle OPEC.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO 641

JN101654 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Mar (INA) -- Fighter planes today raided the Iranian enemy's positions and concentrations in the central and southern sectors of the theater of operations, scoring direct and effective hits. All our planes returned safely to base. Communique No 641, issued by the Armed Forces General Command this evening, said that during the past 24 hours, the Iraqi forces killed 28 and destroyed 1 personnel carrier, 1 vehicle, 3 stockpiles of ammunition and 1 observation post. The communique put Iraqi losses at seven martyrs in all sectors and two vehicles and one mortar damaged. The following is the text of the communique:

With hearts full of faith in the principles of justice, our courageous forces continue their activities in the theater of operations with the following results for last night and today:

1. Our forward units pounded an enemy concentration with all kinds of weapons opposite their positions in the Sumar area, killing 13.
2. Today, our planes raided enemy positions in the central and southern sectors of the theater of operations, scoring direct and effective hits. All our planes returned safely to base.
3. An enemy concentration was sighted opposite our positions in the Shush area. Our forces struck the enemy concentration with all kinds of weapons, killing nine and destroying one vehicle.
4. Four killed and one observation post destroyed in the Mehran area.
5. One killed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
6. One killed and one personnel carrier and one stockpile of ammunition destroyed in the Bostan area.
7. Two stockpiles of ammunition destroyed in the Abadan area.

Thus, the total known enemy losses amount to 28 killed and 1 personnel carrier, 1 vehicle, 3 stockpiles of ammunition and 1 observation post destroyed.

8. Our sacrificies:

   A. In personnel: seven martyrs in all sectors.
   B. In equipment: Two vehicles and one mortar damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 Mar 1982

PHALANGIST PARTY LEADER MEETS WITH HABIB

NC101956 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Ambassador Philip Habib began his activities today by holding successive meetings with [former] President Camille Sham'un, Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad, [former] Prime Ministers Amin al-Hafiz and Salim al-Hus, and with the front for the safeguarding of the south. At 1800 today he met with [Phalangist Party leader] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil and Deputy Amin al-Jumayyil. Later he is scheduled to meet with Commander of the Lebanese Forces Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil. He will resume his talks tomorrow, as scheduled. Ambassador Habib's meetings with Lebanese officials prompted Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi to delay his arrival in Beirut until Friday.

The meeting between Ambassador Habib and Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil and Deputy Amin al-Jumayyil ended at 1905. After the meeting Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said that the work Mr Philip Habib is doing is considered first rate.

He said: Our situation today is extremely delicate. We hope he will pay greater attention to the process of peace here. No one has endured as much as we have. We hope his visit will lead to fruitful and practical results, particularly concerning Lebanon. There is no doubt that Mr Habib has succeeded in making progress with regard to the situation in the area, and we hope that he will pay as much attention to Lebanon as to the crisis in the area.

Chamber Speaker Meets Habib

NC101848 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] U.S. envoy Philip Habib today visited Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad in Al-Mansur Palace. During the meeting, al-As'ad stressed Lebanon's well-known stand; that the consolidation of the cease-fire in the south cannot possible be an end in itself and the Security Council resolution, which provides for the widespread deployment of the UNIFIL and Lebanese Army forces right up to Lebanon's internationally recognized borders, must be implemented in southern Lebanon.

After the meeting, Speaker al-As'ad said:

[Begin recording] Of course he [Philip Habib] has come here -- and this is something known and something which he has been saying repeatedly; that his task is to work toward stabilizing the situation in Lebanon in general and for serving Lebanese and Arab rights. Briefly speaking, I (?emphasized) two points: The first point is that we can no longer agree to continue to pursue a policy of averting what is worse, because fear of what is worse in the present extremely bad situation will lead to what is worse. In other words, an acceptance of the fait accompli for fear of a worse situation will actually create that situation. Therefore, we must seek positive action that will actually lead to what is better.

As for the question of the south, our view is well known. Naturally. Mr Habib is aware of our view. I would like to state at this point that he has communicated to us his agreement with our view. He considers that the question of the south is the basis for the solution of the Lebanese issue, that the fait accompli must not be allowed to continue, that the cease-fire must not be emphasized as an end in itself and that the [word indistinct] of the soldier has no value other than being a step toward the implementation of resolutions.

As for the present period which is a delicate and sensitive phase in the determination of the Lebanese fate because, constitutionally, it is a transitional phase -- what we told Ambassador Habib is that stability in Lebanon on the level of the Lebanese people and the Lebanese will are our business and the important thing is that his efforts should be exerted at the international level. Such efforts will have an effect on the Arabs and Lebanon with regard to stability in Lebanon.

[Question] Did he [Habib] bring anything specific with him?

[Answer] I cannot speak for the man. However, I can tell you that he has shown that he agrees with the [Lebanese] view and is prepared to carry out his assigned task.

[indistinct question]

[Answer] I believe that a practical translation [presumably of Habib's task] depends on how sincere the American administration is with regard to the question and how much power he has been given by the U.S. administration. [end recording]

VOP INTERVIEWS SOVIET CULTURAL OFFICIAL

NC101534 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1132 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Interview with Yuri Barabash, Soviet deputy minister of culture, CPSU Central Central Committee member and chairman of the Palestinian-Soviet Friendship Association -- date and place not given; conducted in Arabic and Russian; translation from Arabic]

[Text] [Question] We will begin our interview with a general question. What are your impressions on this visit to us and our comrades in the National Movement and to Syria?

[Answer] I avail myself of this opportunity to first convey my warm greetings to all the fighters of the Palestinian revolution and the greetings of the Soviet peoples to all the Palestinian strugglers and the Palestinian people wherever they may be. This is my second visit to the region. My first visit took place approximately 2 years ago. The past 2 years were a difficult stage in the history of the Palestinian struggle. The Palestinian people encountered many difficulties in the occupied territories during the past 2 years. The past 2 years also marked a stage of great victories and gains for the Palestinian resistance movement. The resistance became stronger and better able to resist Israeli attacks.

The reputation of the Palestinian resistance has been greatly enhanced in the world. The entire world realizes now that the key to the solution is through the Palestinian resistance. It is not only the friends who know this but also many of the hostile regimes. They know well that there will be no solution in the Middle East without the Palestinian resistance. Naturally, Israeli leaders led by Menahem Begin are trying not to give any consideration to the Palestinian resistance. However, they definitely know that there can be no solution to the Middle East problem without the Palestinian resistance.

This is precisely what increases the rancor of the Israelis and makes them intensify their attacks and threats against the Palestinians and all Arab forces. Israel's aggressiveness naturally wouldn't have been so acute had it not felt that it has a principal ally -- imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism -- backing it politically and militarily.

The U.S. administration speaks often of peaceful solutions to the Middle East problem but its deeds definitely intensify Israel's aggressiveness and increase tension in the region to serve the U.S. interests in this region. There are many evidences in the region of the aggressive policy which U.S. imperialism is pursuing to implement its plans. If we look at the world map today, we will find out that U.S. imperialism is always trying to create hotbeds in various parts of the world. On the American Continent, we see direct U.S. aid extended to forces that oppose the progressive forces in El Salvador and a direct threat to Cuba and Nicaragua.

In the Far East, imperialism and its agents want to set the hands of the clock back in Indochina. In the area surrounding Japan, they are seeking to obstruct the development of the independent countries, particularly popular Kampuchea, so that they may continue to exist under the reign of terrorism and tyranny which prevailed before the establishment of the popular authority there.

Helped by the counterrevolutionary forces, U.S. imperialism is trying to create in Europe hotbeds around Poland and against a government which acts according to what it deems as appropriate for its public's interests. U.S. imperialism is also trying to create hotbeds in Europe by deploying medium-range missiles there. This conflicts with the interests of the European peoples by turning Europe into an area of nuclear tension.

In the Middle East, U.S. imperialism is trying to deal a major blow to the Palestinian resistance and the Palestinians, particularly in Lebanon and precisely in south Lebanon. It is clear now in all the world that the Camp David plot has clashed with Arab steadfastness and that it has failed to achieve what they wanted from it. Therefore, they are seeking now to implement their plots in a new way.

The Soviet stance on a settlement of the Middle East issue has been announced more than once by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. This is the stance of the Soviet Government and the whole Soviet people. It calls for finding a solution through international negotiations and conferences in which all states and quarters having direct connection, precisely the PLO and the great states, must participate.

During my visit to Lebanon I met with a great number of the Palestinian resistance leaders. I also met with my brother and dear friend Comrade Yasir 'Arafat. I reiterated to him the Soviet Union's stand on the Palestinian question and also reiterated the inalienable stance of the Soviet Union on the just struggle which the Palestinian people are waging for their independence and the establishment of an independent state. I also held several meetings and discussions with the leaders of the Palestinian-Soviet Friendship Association in both Damascus and Beirut. We signed a cooperation agreement with the Soviet-Palestinian Friendship Association. On the Palestinian side, I met with brother and friend Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], the chairman of the Palestinian-Soviet Friendship Association.

During my visits to Lebanon and Damascus, I met with representatives of all the Palestinian social factions. I also met with the representatives of the writers and journalists and with Palestinians who graduated from Soviet institutes and universities. I sensed the combative spirit of all these factions. Therefore, the United States is mistaken if it believes it can destroy the will and steadfastness of this people.

Concerning Lebanon, the situation remains tense. All the Soviet comrades in the Soviet Union look with concern and great interest at the developments in Lebanon, particularly in southern Lebanon.

During my stay in Lebanon I met with the official representatives of the Lebanese leadership. I met with the president of the Lebanese Republic, the prime minister, some ministers and other representatives. During my discussions with them I sensed the great importance all of them attach to the situation in the south and to the difficult conditions which this area is experiencing. During my presence in Beirut, the reporters frequently asked me: Will there be an Israeli aggression or not? My answer to this question was: I can predict nothing. I have no information from Israel, but the American defenders of Israel are always trying to create hotbeds in the area. The creation of tension in this area and continuous threats are a situation that is as beneficial to Begin as water is good for a fish.

Concerning the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and all the other Arab peoples, they are interested in a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem, provided it is a just, peaceful solution. Regarding the threat of aggression, we are confident that the joint forces of the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese National Movement are always ready to confront the Israeli aggression. We have sensed the good combat readiness of these forces to confront the aggression.

The people in the Soviet Union follow with great concern the developments in the area, but they are fully confident that justice will prevail in the area. The Palestinian people will be able to establish their independent democratic state in peace on their land. This is the attitude of the Soviet Government and the Soviet people. It is with such a feeling that I am concluding my visit to Lebanon and Syria.

[Question] In fact this comprehensive review by Comrade Yuri Barabash covers all the questions we could ask about the attitude of the Soviet Union. However I have a question. We always describe the Soviet stance on both the Lebanese crisis and the Middle East question as honest, firm and unchanging despite the shifting conditions. In the light of the current international situation, does Comrade Barabash consider that conditions are proceeding toward a greater conviction by several international forces that the initiative of Comrade Brezhnev serves as a basis for a solution, and what are the chances of politically achieving this solution now?

[Answer] It is difficult to say anything because the world imperialist forces, particularly U.S. imperialism, are working with all their strength and mobilizing all their efforts to smash and obstruct any complete proposals for solving current problems. An example of this is the stand by the United States and its Western allies on the limitation of the arms talks and the limitation of tension in Europe. They obstruct the talks and submit unacceptable proposals which can never serve the interests of world peace. Another example is the attitude of the United States and its Western allies at the recent Madrid conference. Their attitude aimed at obstructing this conference and at harming other states to serve their own interests.

Despite all this, the Soviet side is working very patiently and with endless perseverance to maintain the talks among the disputing parties and the various forces as the only method for solving the current problems or those which might emerge here or there. This applies also to the situation in the Middle East. Despite everything, the Soviet Union considers that the method of talks will prevail in the end regardless of how much U.S. imperialism and Zionism might try to obstruct such efforts.

[Question] I am sorry if I have taken too much of Comrade Barabash's time, but there is a very important question related to our region and the situation in Egypt in the aftermath of As-Sadat's death and the subsequent specific changes in Egypt. The changes made so far are not fundamental. These changes have raised a large question mark in the Arab region and perhaps in the world about the future of Camp David. How do the Soviet comrades view the current situation in Egypt, and what are the possibilities, particularly after April?

[Answer] It is naturally difficult to assess this. However, the main lesson to be learned from As-Sadat's killing and the recent events in Egypt is that it was not As-Sadat alone who was killed. The capitulationist policy which Anwar as-Sadat pursued, the Camp David, the Camp David plot and the policy hostile to the Palestinian people and the other Arab peoples, which Anwar as-Sadat pursued, have been killed also.

We must not be very quick in passing judgment on the developments which took place in Egypt in the past few months, despite the fact that the present leadership in Egypt has sufficient potentials to cause big changes in its stand, policy and position in the Arab arena and the international level. Introducing such changes requires time, and it is necessary that we should not be very quick in passing judgment. As the proverb says, we will live and see.

[Question] At the end of this interview will Comrade Barabash permit me to say that I consider this an extremely important and very successful and frank interview. It contained very rich ideas. In the name of the unified Palestinian information with its various media, we are proud of this interview. We will remain through our information media, as we are in our revolution, a platform to all free men and progressives who in turn are very proud of their strategic relationship -- a relationship of destiny, I dare say -- with the peoples of the Soviet Union under the leadership of the Soviet Communist Party, headed by the great leader, whom we wish health and long life, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. Thank you, Comrade Barabash.

SHIP CHASED BY ISRAELIS EXPLODES IN TYRE PORT

NC090936 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] There were explosions abroad the ship RASHID before midnight last night in spite of a strict guard by armed men. The ship, which was anchored in Tyre port, is owned by merchant Hilal al-Bitar.

It is worth noting that an Israeli gunboat chased the RASHID yesterday morning while it was entering Tyre port. The ship is carrying a consignment of rice for Al-Bitar.

Said To Carry Arms

NC090859 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] There were three explosions aboard a ship at 0445 today. The ship, RASHID, owned by Hilal Rashid al-Bitar, was anchored in Tyre port since yesterday morning.

Reports received by the Voice of Lebanon indicate that the ship was carrying arms for the Palestinians and that in spite of a strict guard the ship was blown up by unknown persons.

ISRAELI ARTILLERY SHELLS AL-HASBANI AREA

NC100851 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] The security situation in Al-Hasbani area sustained a setback during the night when Israeli artillery shelled the area and the orchards, causing great damage to property.

The eastern sector also witnessed military developments after Israel moved its exercises to (Faddanah) hills and south of Al-'Urqub up to the outskirt of Shab'a township.

More on Israeli Shelling

JN101747 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] After meeting with Israeli officials and a number of Lebanese officials, U.S. special Middle East envoy Philip Habib could only announce that he received a promise from Begin that Israel will not break the cease-fire in southern Lebanon as long as the Palestinians behave themselves. However Israeli artillery has been shelling the Al-Hasbani area in southern Lebanon almost daily. At 0330 AM yesterday, Israeli artillery shelled the Hasbani area [words indistinct]. The shelling was accompaned by heavy overflight [words indistinct].

Israeli military forces at dawn today broke the cease-fire again in southern Lebanon and three artillery shells were fired at the town of Hasbia. No human casualties resulted. The shells were shot from the Metulla settlement inside the occupied territory. Observers have explained this move as [words indistinct] Habib and U.S. to do as Israel wants.

MASHARIQAH RALLY SPEECH ATTACKS IRAQ, JORDAN

JN110632 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Under the patronage of Comrade Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, Ba'th Party assistant regional secretary, Revolution Youth held a mammoth youth rally in the sports city of Qasr al-Fayha' yesterday.

The rally began with a moment of silence out of respect for the martyrs of the Arab nation. This was followed by the Ba'th anthem. Comrade Mashariqah addressed the rally and conveyed comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad's greetings and confidence in the youth masses in the entire Arab homeland struggling for realizing their future in socialism and progress. He stressed that the great defeat of U.S. imperialism and Zionism at international forums after the decision to annex the Golan caused the United States and the Zionist enemy to lose their minds. Therefore, they tried to move their agent Muslim Brotherhood gang in the city of Hamah after the agent, butcher and fascist Iraqi regime of Saddam Husayn had made plans for it and supplied it with funds and arms. However, he said, our comrades and masses in Hamah confronted the traitorous criminals, curshed them and destroyed their dens over their heads as they were cursed by both God and history.

He added: The destiny of the traitor criminals in Hamah was like their destiny in Aleppo, Idlib and elsewhere. This is the destiny of every agent traitor who sells himself to the devil and deals with our enemies to undermine the steadfastness of our country and masses, which are struggling for the liberation of all usurped Arab lands and the restoration of Palestinian Arab rights to repatriation, self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state on their soil.

Comrade Mashariqah stressed that the march of our militant popular masses under the historic, prudent and brave leadership of comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad will continue to achieve all our people's aspirations in the fields of construction, liberation, attainment of our major aims of unity, freedom and socialism and confrontation of all enemy scheming against our Arab nation by U.S. imperialists, Zionists, racists and agent reactionaries.

Comrade Mashariqah declared that the agent regimes in Baghdad and Amman will collapse under our masses' blows in fraternal Jordan and Iraq.

NEW SOVIET ARMS AGREEMENT SIGNED IN DAMASCUS

NC091421 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Diplomatic sources in Beirut have told the Voice of Lebanon that a Soviet-Syrian agreement has been signed in Damascus. The agreement provides for supplying Syria with a new Soviet missile network and MIG planes of a type just now for the first time being sold to Soviet allies. These sources said the agreement will be announced soon.

Meanwhile, the same sources said the Soviet experts in Damascus have been replaced by other experts who arrived in Syria a week ago.

Soviet Air Force Commander in Chief Marshal Pavel Kutakhov arrived in Damascus yesterday and met with Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas in the presence of the commander of the Syrian Air Force.

ZIAUL HAQ HOLDS TALKS WITH AL-ASAD, DEPARTS

JN101634 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Pakistani President Ziaul Haq left Damascus at 1515 this afternoon following a short visit. The Pakistani president was seen off at Damascus International Airport by President Hafiz al-Asad; Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; ministers; the Pakistani ambassador in Damascus; and the embassy staff.

The two presidents met at 1130 today. They reviewed international developments and discussed Israeli aggression and Pakistan's stance on this issue, as well as bilateral relations.

President Ziaul Haq briefed President al-Asad on the outcome of the Islamic Good Offices Committee's contacts with Iraq and Iran and developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Karachi Report

BK101703 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Excerpt] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq was given a rousing welcome when he arrived in Damascus this morning on his official visit to Syria. As soon as the president stepped out of the plane, President Hafiz al-Asad welcomed him and shook hands with him. Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and other senior ministers were also present at the airport to receive the president.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES INDRA-LED CSSR GROUP

JN101528 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 10 Mar 8[illegible]

[Text] Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm received at 1145 today Alois Indra, CSSR Federal Assembly delegation chairman, and members of the visiting CSSR delegation. The meeting was attended by Muhsin Bilal, chairman of the Syrian People's Assembly's Arab and International Relations Committee, and the CSSR ambassador in Damascus.

Indra conveyed the greetings of CSSR Premier Dr Lubomir Strougal to Dr al-Kasm. The visiting delegation members expressed appreciation for Syria's positive steps in economic and social building, particularly in establishing a strong industrial base for Arab Syria.

Indra explained that relations between the two friendly countries, consolidated continuously in the economic and political fields, have gained permanent bases for development and expansion in all fields of fruitful cooperation. He added that the CSSR supports Syria's firm struggle and continuous confrontation of all imperialist and Zionist challenges and designs under the leadership of its president and leader Hafiz al-Asad.

Dr al-Kasm thanked Indra and the CSSR assembly delegation for the appreciation they have shown for Syria's development, struggle and stands. He stressed his appreciation for the long established cooperation between the two friendly countries in all economic and political fields and the active development of this cooperation in all fields. Al-Kasm explained that Syria, which is surrounded by enemies and the agents of U.S. imperialism, especially Israel which is lying in wait to achieve aggressive and expansionist aims, derives new strength daily from political battles and will continue developing and consolidating its struggle stand against Zionism and imperialism and its agents in the region by depending on the people's faith in their cause and on the support of the socialist bloc countries, friends and freemen in the world.

At the end of the meeting Dr al-Kasm asked Indra to convey his greetings to CSSR Premier Dr Lubomir Strougal. He wished Indra and the delegation members a happy visit in Syria whose people harbor for them every friendship and love.

PLA COMMANDER'S STATEMENT SUPPORTS SYRIA

JN101556 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1430 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Damascus, 10 Mar (SANA) -- Staff Brig Gen Muhammad Tariq al-Khadra, Palestine Liberation Army [PLA] commander in chief and chief of staff, has stated that the PLA complements the courageous Syrian Army in confronting conspiracies by imperialism, Zionism and agent forces.

In a statement today, he said the PLA stands in the same trench with the Syrian Army because the Palestinian cause and the liberation of the occupied Arab territories constitute the primary pillar of the Syrian-Palestinian militant solidarity.

Referring to the PLA's role in Lebanon, Staff Brigadier General al-Khadra said that it has a prominent role in the Lebanese arena because it is the shield that protects the Palestinian revolution and the Arab nation.

Al-Khadra denounced the agent role that traitor Sa'd Haddad is assuming in southern Lebanon backed by the Zionist enemy. He also condemned the Phalangist gangs' attempts to explode the security situation in Beirut and the other Lebanese areas and their contacts with the Zionist enemy.

Brigadier General al-Khadra explained that the PLA has succeeded in developing technical and military capabilities and combat preparedness in accordance with the most advanced military methods. He praised the relations of friendship between socialist countries, led by the Soviet Union, and the Palestinian people in their just struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for regaining their legitimate national rights and determining their fate on their soil.

At the conclusion of his statement, Staff Brigadier General al-Khadra greeted President Hafiz al-Asad on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the glorious 8 March revolution as well as the Syrian people and army who are standing fast against conspiracies against the Arab nation.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SPEAKER MEETS DFLP LEADER

JN101723 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi received at his office this morning Nayif Hawatimah, Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine's [DFLP] secretary general, and some members of the DFLP's Political Bureau.

They reviewed the impact of Arab and international developments on Palestinian affairs. They underlined the importance of mobilizing all Arab potentials in view of the vicious imperialist-Zionist onslaught against our Arab nation.

Hawatimah praised Syria's stands under the leadership of militant President Hafiz al-Asad, its continued struggle for the sake of Arab causes and its principled and constant support for the Palestinian Arab people's struggle to return to their homeland and regain their legitimate national rights.

Az-Zu'bi asserted that relations between Syria and the Palestinian revolution are principled and strategic and that the Palestine cause is the core of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's struggle and revolution, particularly under the valiant and wise leadership of comrade leader President Hafiz al-Asad, the party's secretary general and president of the republic.

Az-Zu'bi underlined the importance of the cohesion between the national and progressive forces and the popular masses and the mobilization of Arab potentials for the service of the confrontation battle against the imperialist and Zionist conspiratorial onslaughts.

OFFICIALS CITE ISRAELI VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

JN101650 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Adib ad-Dawudi, Syria's permanent representative to the United Nations in Geneva, has stressed that the Israeli military occupation authorities have cut off the Golan Heights from the outside world, restricted freedom of movement and reduced water supply to the towns and villages to a minimum.

In a message circulated in Geneva yesterday as an official document of the UN Human Rights Commission, Ad-Dawudi indicated that by these measures the Zionist occupiers are trying to kill the spirit of Arabs who object to Israel's annexation of the occupied Syrian Heights.

In a message sent yesterday to the Human Rights Commission, Comrade Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj, chairman of the National Council of Peace Partisans in Syria, drew the commission's attention to the provisions of the Geneva convention and other international documents. He condemned the Zionist entity's acts of piracy and called for uniting the international community against these acts of aggression.

JORDAN ISSUES ULTIMATUM TO VILLAGE LEAGUE MEMBERS

TA091921 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] The Jordanian Government this evening issued a demand that all members of the area village leagues in Judaea and Samaria withdraw from them within a month or else they will be considered to be traitors and liable to receive capital punishment and have their property in Jordan confiscated. This is included in a military decree issued by Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

Our correspondent, Pinhas 'Inbari, notes that Jordan has been overtly acting against the area village leagues since last summer. The first step it took was a demand by the joint Jordan-PLO committee that the village leagues be disbanded.

The head of the Hebron area village league, Mustafa Dudin, has told our correspondent, Arye Gus, that he will convene his colleagues from other areas to discuss the Jordanian warning. He says this is a terrorist-like move, because the area village leagues have not dealt in politics. They are only intended to work for the well-being of the villagers.

League Heads React

TA101240 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 100 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Report by Arye Gus -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The problem the heads of the area village leagues are faced with is how to react to the Jordanian threat and to Jordan's ability to carry it out. The area village leagues were in fact surprised by the ultimatum, and were also largely confused, but for the moment at least it appears that the self-confidence of the area village league heads has not been damaged.

Still another matter involves all those mukhtars and personalities constituting the backbone of the area village leagues. It is primarily at them that the Jordanian decree has been directed, because it refers to them as prodigal sons and gives them -- as the Jordanian newspaper AR-RA'Y puts it -- their last chance.

All those who thought that by helping the area village leagues they would prevent the villages from being harmed are wrong, writes another [Jordanian] newspaper. The villages are actually the main target of Israel's annexation and settlement schemes. That is why AD-DUSTUR urges members of the area village leagues not only to withdraw from them, but also to fight them.

On the face of things it appears as though the heads of the area village leagues have rejected the Jordanian ultimatum ording them to withdraw from the leagues in a month. The head of the Bethlehem area village league, Bishara Qimsiyah, says that this is of no consequence, as Jordan has no control over us. We are not Jordanian citizens, we are Palestinians.

Mustafa Dudin, the head of the Hebron Hills area village league does not underestimate the Jordanian ultimatum, but he nevertheless asks whether it is feasible for the Jordanians to try 70 percent of the inhabitants of the territories. He called the Jordanian ultimatum a political act of terrorism.

Everyone repeatedly emphasizes that the area village leagues have no political motivations and they only have the well-being of the villages in mind. Be that as it may, today the consultations began and the meeting of the heads of the area village leagues want to hold will probably take place on Saturday in Hebron.

Dudin himself is touring the Hebron region villages today, and is to meet with his followers to work out a position. Whatever the consequences, now the real test of the area village has begun. So far they have accumulated power and strength and this is why many believe Jordan undertook this step.

Sharon Reacts

TA101606 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1555 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] In the afternoon the defense minister sharply reacted to the Jordanian Government's announcement according to which a death penalty will be imposed on the heads of the Judaea and Samaria area village leagues who collaborate with the Israeli authorities. Our military correspondent Sha'ul Stav:

[Stav -- live] Israel, the defense minister says, takes a very grave view of the Jordanian threats. Israel will defend the Arab inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria just as it defends all inhabitants living in Eretz Yisra'el. The Jordanian prime minister's announcement, the defense minister says, puts Jordan in the same class as the terrorist organizations. If Jordan tries to carry out these threats Israel will treat it as it treats the terrorist organizations. Israel, Minister Sharon adds, will increasingly continue to take care that the Judaea and Samaria will elect their leaders without fear. This is the sharp reaction of Defense Minister Sharon to the Jordanian prime minister's threats.

Dudin Pleased With Sharon View

TA101714 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] The head of the Hebron Arab village league, Mustafa Dudin, expressed his satisfaction with Sharon's statement on the Jordanian warning to the village leagues, saying it is compatible with international law which binds a country to defend those residing within its boundaries. In a talk with our correspondent, Arye Gus, Dudin said that Jordan will not dare harm the members of the area village leagues since Jordan's supporters in the territories are known by the leagues and the leagues will not hesitate to take revenge. He further said that he prevented the Hebron Hills villagers from staging demonstrations against the Jordanian ultimatum.

Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari has learned that Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran denounced the area village leagues due to strong pressures by the PLO. Recently the PLO members have demanded that the Jordanian Government categorically clarify Jordan's negative attitude toward these leagues after the leagues' leaders had declared support for Jordan and demanded that Jordan disassociate itself from the PLO.

Rally Held

TA102050 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2030 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Hebron, 10 Mar -- In a rally held today by the Judaea and Samaria area village leagues members in the Bayt ('Iwa) village on the Hebron-Bet Guvrin road, the head of the Hebron area village league, Mustafa Dudin, charged that Jordan has so far sent the development funds slated for the villages to its agents and intelligence personnel in the West Bank. He turned to the Jordanian people saying that his present government may destroy all bridges with the Palestinians. He reemphasized that the village leagues are working for the development of the villages and that the leagues' leaders have not signed any document with Israel "since we do not recognize the rule of occupation."

Other persons at the rally expressed themselves in the same vein also claiming that the village leagues represent 70 percent of the Judaea and Samaria residents and that the Jordanian prime minister who had released the ultimatum could not execute the majority of the West Bank residents. They attacked the Jordanian Government for not having extended any help to the villages to date stating that "the Jordanian Government publicized the ultimatum against us in order to cover up its wrongs toward us. We set up the village leagues because we had been neglected and now we do not know who our father is -- Jordan, the PLO or Israel. The village league members have decided to release an authoritative statement in a large rally they will hold on the coming Saturday.

HA'ARETZ NOTES SYRIAN VIOLATION OF 'RED LINE'

TA110724 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Mar 82 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Ze'ev Schiff]

[Text] The Syrians have set up a military observation post in the Beaufort Castle in southern Lebanon which overlooks much of Israeli territory. This observation post constitutes the deepest Syrian penetration into southern Lebanon, close to the Israeli border.

In the past the Syrians stationed several observation posts in southern Lebanon but usually they retreated after some time. This time the Syrians chose a sensitive area and a position regarded as having excellent observation qualities. With the help of good binoculars, the Syrian observation post at Beaufort Castle may watch the traffic of Israeli vehicles on the roads leading to the Golan Heights and in the Galilee panhandle. Provided there are good weather conditions, it is possible to see all the way down to the outskirts of Tiberias.

A terrorist unit is stationed at Beaufort Castle. Nearby, there used to be a UN position. The Israeli Air Force bombed the castle numerous times. The terrorists suffered heavy casualties but continued to hold onto the castle and regarded this as a heroic act. The fact that the Syrians have joined the place constitutes a clear violation of what Israel considers the red line in southern Lebanon. The southernmost Syrian units in southern Lebanon -- an armor force and various infantry battalions -- are stationed in the Rayhan and Al-'Ayshiyah areas.

U.S. CALL FOR RESTRAINT IN LEBANON CRITICIZED

TA101052 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Mar 82 p 5

[Moshe Zaq commentary: "The Israeli Card"]

[Excerpt] The U.S. media's continual portrayal of Israel as the threat to peace in southern Lebanon, requiring the United States to constantly restrain it, harms Israel's standing in the eyes of the U.S. public precisely at the time we need it in our fight against the trends advocating the arming of Jordan with sophisticated military equipment. Those officials flooding the U.S. media with claims about the restraining effect the U.S. administration has on Israel must certainly believe that such talk helps the U.S. status in the Arab world. We have nothing against the United States increasing its influence in the Arab countries, only that it should not come at Israel's expense. "The whispering officials" must surely know that Israel is planning no military operation in Lebanon, but they are in fact publicizing such reports because these serve to harm Israel's image and to limit its ability to enlist U.S. public support against the U.S.-made arms race with Israel's enemies.

Such whispers from Washington could also unintentionally bring about a regional conflagration. The calm in southern Lebanon has so far been maintained because a delicate balance has been created between Israel, Syria and the PLO.

The PLO is holding Syria in check and preventing it from spreading its influence in Lebanon for fear that a Syrian takeover in Lebanon might undercut the terrorist organizations' territorial grip on Lebanon. This is why Yasir 'Arafat is recruiting the Arab countries to second his contention that Israel might exploit a Syrian takeover to invade Lebanon.

Thus Israel becomes a deterrent both vis-a-vis Syria and against the PLO in Lebanon. Israel is under no obligation to proclaim and warn, as both Syria and the terrorist organizations are well aware, of the "red line" they must not cross. When they did last summer, the terrorists were the first to beg Saudi Arabia to help arrange a cease-fire.

But the words emanating from Washington -- even if they are not uttered by Secretary of State Haig -- might be construed in the Arab world to indicate a U.S. pledge to the terrorists and Al-Asad's army that Israel will be forced to sit back with its arms folded in view of such a provocation along its border. These reports can create the impression that the Israeli deterrence capability has been curbed, if not totally obliterated. Such an impression tips the delicate balance in southern Lebanon, one guaranteeing the continuation of the cease-fire. In other words, Israel does not have to warn day in and day out what its reaction would be if the cease-fire in southern Lebanon is violated, such declarations would be totally redundant, as everyone knows the cease-fire is only binding as long as both parties honor it.

The declarations are unnecessary because they call for public U.S. statements urging restraint and temperance. These calls create the impression that Israel has lost its freedom of action. This impression might be hazardous to peace in the region. The Israeli card grants the United States the ability to conduct diplomatic maneuvers in the Middle East. It should not, however, overdo it and make excessive use of this card, as though it is in Washington's power to guarantee that no matter what happens Israel's hands will remain tied.

ARBITRATION ON BORDER ISSUE REPORTEDLY REJECTED

TA101953 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] The idea raised by President Mubarak to turn Tabah, south of Elat, into a neutral area until a final settlement is reached will be discussed in talks to be held by Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali in Israel next week. Our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram reports that in the dispute pending between Israel and Egypt marking 15 border points Israel has decided the following:

There will be no Israeli withdrawal from the lines Israel is on today unless the entire border is marked. Egypt's position regarding the border demarcation at the 15 disputed points is not acceptable to Israel. Israel will not accept any international arbitration regarding the dispute due to the international institutions' hostile attitude toward Israel.

Our correspondent further reports that the assessment prevailing in Jerusalem is that in the talks scheduled for 15 March Egypt will try to bring several compromise proposals in order to reach an agreement. At this stage, however, it is not at all clear whether Israel will accept these proposals.

EGYPT'S MUBARAK COMMENTS ON DISPUTED BORDER

TA101352 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 10 Mar 82

[TExt] Egypt's President Mubarak is reportedly proposing that a Sinai Multinational Force and Observers [MFO] unit be stationed at Tabah, just south of Elat, until Israel and Egypt agree on the demarcation of the border there.

According to this morning's AL-AHRAM newspaper, President Mubarak told an Egyptian parliamentary group that the small disputed area should be considered neutral territory until the issue is settled. Israel says the area, which includes the famous Rafi Nelson Holiday Village and a luxury hotel now being constructed, lies clearly within Israeli territory.

EGYPTIAN ADVANCE PARTIES MOVE INTO SOUTH SINAI

TA100944 Jerusalem POST in English 10 Mar 82 p 1

[Report by Abraham Rabinovich]

[Text] Ofira -- Egyptian technicians have quietly taken up residence in three Israeli tourist centres on the eastern coast of Sinai as the countdown for Israeli withdrawal nears its end. Fifty-three Egyptians are being shown by Israeli counterparts how the centres function. More Egyptians are expected to arrive in the weeks before the final pullout on April 25. Although most of the facilities have been closed to tourists, the Israelis are continuing to maintain them and to water the lawns and trees they planted during the past decade, in order to hand over the sites in good condition.

The first 10 Egyptian technicians arrived at Dahab three weeks ago. Twenty-eight subsequently settled in Ofira and 15 arrived on Monday at Nevi'ot. The Egyptians have been given houses by the Israeli authorities but food is sent to them from Egyptian territory. Apart from working contact with their Israeli counterparts, the Egyptians are apparently keeping a discreet distance from Israeli residents.

'Anbar Tzafrir deputy director of the civil administration in south Sinai, said the contact with the Egyptians was going smoothly. He said he did not believe there was a similar Egyptian presence in the Yamit region.

About 1,000 Israelis are still living along the coast between Elat and Sharm Ash-Shaykh, compared to a peak of 3,000. Tzafrir said the final departure date for these residents will be April 15. From March 26, however, there will be a staggered closedown of such facilities as banks, telephones and shops. Residents at both Ofira and Nevi'ot said yesterday that they would remain to the last possible day. From April 15 to the final pullout on April 25 the army will be the only Israeli presence in the area.

Unlike in Yamit, residents of south Sinai are not attempting to thwart the pullout. Feelers by the Stop the Withdrawal from Sinai Movement have been turned aside by them. But Ya'acov Bar-Levi, head of the Ofira residents committee, expressed bitterness at Israel's willingness to abandon what had been built up in Sinai for a "mystical" promise of peace, and at Egypt's unwillingness to permit residents to stay on as foreigners.

MFO COMMANDER BULL-HANSEN ARRIVES 10 MARCH

TA101451 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] The commander of the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers [MFO), Lt Gen Fredrik Bull-Hansen from Norway, and senior officers of his headquarters arrived in Israel a short while ago. They were met by Brig Gen Dov Si'on, the head of the joint Egyptian-Israeli military committee. Lieutenant General Bull-Hansen told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that although the force he heads is made up of combat units, its objective is only to carry out observations, patrols and make reports on violations of the peace treaty. Soldiers of the Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) will be included in the force indeed but they too will be under his command and will form part of the MFO. Our correspondent says that there are 300 soldiers in the force now, in Etam and in Sharm Ash-Shaykh. In 10 days about an additional 2,300 soldiers will arrive.

## Deployment Detailed

TA080946 Jerusalem POST in English 8 Mar 82 p 3

[Report by Abraham Rabinovich and by Joshua Brilliant]

[Text] British military police may reappear in a few weeks at the crossroads of Sinai, infantrymen from Fiji and Colombia will form an obstacle to infiltrators and gun runners along the line between Elat and Rafah, and 70 American civilians will be supervising the limited-force areas of Sinai and Israel.

The shape of the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO), which moves into camps in Sinai on March 20, was outlined yesterday by Colonel Yehuda Porat, a member of the joint Israel-Egypt military commission, in a briefing to the foreign press. The force will become fully operational with Israel's final pullout from Sinai on April 25.

Three thousand MFO troops will be deployed in Zone C, a 20-50-kilometre-wide swath of eastern Sinai abutting the international border and Gulf of Elat. The bulk of the force will be headquartered at Etam Air Base south of Yamit. A battalion from the U.S. 82nd Airborne Division will be based at Sharm Ash-Shaykh in the south and be responsible for the 240-kilometre coastal area north to the Elat area. The Colombian battalion will be deployed north from that point. The northernmost sector including Yamit, has been assigned to the Fiji battalion.

A joint Australia-New Zealand helicopter force will be based at Etam and assist supervision and transportation. The French, who had initially pledged only a medical unit, will now also provide some fixed-wing aircraft, said Porat. The Italians will provide a naval unit of some three or four patrol craft based at Sharm Ash-Shaykh to supervise free maritime passage in the Straits of Tiran. The British will provide staff personnel for MFO headquarters and perhaps military police as well. A Dutch unit will be responsible for communication. A Uruguayan transportation unit of some 60 men has also been added to the force.

No Egyptian military personnel are permitted in Zone C, only civilian police. Abutting it to the west is Zone B, a limited force zone in which up to four battalions of "border police" -- 4,000 men -- are permitted. Barred from this zone are tanks, artillery, military aircraft or air-to-ground missiles.

The only substantial Egyptian force east of the Suez Canal will be in Zone A where a large division of up to 22,000 men can be deployed as part of the canal defence area. The Egyptians can also maintain up to 230 tanks, artillery and anti-aircraft guns in this zone but air-to-ground missiles are banned. There can be overflights by fighter planes but no fighter bases.

On the Israeli side of the international border, a three-kilometre wide area known as Zone D has been designated a limited force area in which 4,000 men can be deployed but no tanks. Porat said the limitation was of no military significance but was a gesture of reciprocity.

Porat said the only agreement Egypt has thus far failed to honour despite a written commitment is the right of Israel's nature preservation society to continue using its field school at St Catherine's. "There was an Israeli military camp near there and the Egyptians thought the field school was a cover for clandestine activities." Porat said negotiations had been difficult but fruitful. "We're working hard to see peace as something dynamic, giving a broader ground for future relations."

Joshua Brilliant adds: Most of the troops serving in the Multinational Force will arrive by El Al according to an agreement signed last week. A company spokesman said yesterday that the national carrier had won the contract to bring the soldiers here after competing with several European airlines. It will begin flying the troops as of Tuesday, March 16.

Composition Detailed

TA101212 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1050 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Tel Aviv, 10 Mar -- The Sinai Multinational Force and Observers [MFO] that will start supervising the Israeli-Egyptian border upon the completion of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai on 25 April will number 2,597 people. This was reported today by the spokesman for the MFO, (Georges Vicar), on the occasion of the arrival in Israel of the MFO commander, Lt Gen Fredrik Bull-Hansen of Norway.

The spokesman, a Frenchman who had previously served as a senior UN official, told the ITIM reporter that there are already some 300 troops from Australia, New Zealand, Colombia, Fiji, the Netherlands, Norway and Britain in the area. The MFO's main base will be the Etam airfield, and another -- largely a naval base -- will be in Ofira. The MFO budget for the preliminary work and for outlays in its first year of operation will reach $675 million, which the United States, Israel and Egypt will share.

The force will comprise some 1,100 U.S. infantrymen, logistics and ordnance units and helicopters. The United States will similarly supply 50 civilian observers.
Australia and New Zealand will together contribute 120 air force personnel equipped with aircraft and helicopters.
Colombia: 500 infantrymen.
Fiji: 500 infantrymen.
France: A medical unit and 35 air force men equipped with a large cargo aircraft.
Italy: Coast guard with three vessels (minesweepers and the like). All told, 90 people.
The Netherlands: 100 communications men and military police. The military policemen will be from the Netherlands, not Britain as was reported earlier by mistake.
Norway: Four staff officers, including the commander of the force.
Uruguay: A transport unit with 75 men.

The MFO will be established according to the Camp David agreements. Originally it was to have been set up as part of the United Nations, but due to a Soviet veto this was untenable, which is why the force was established outside any UN framework.

The MFO will be administered by a U.S. director general, Leamon Hunt, a former State Department official, whose office will be in Europe. He will handle the problems the force might encounter in consultation with Israel, Egypt, the United States and the countries contributing to the force. The spokesman for the MFO told the ITIM correspondent that most of the units will be in Israel by 20 March.

SHIM'ON PERES VISITS JORDAN VALLEY SETTLEMENTS

TA091645 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Excerpts] In collaboration with civilians, the IDF currently cultivates over 2,000 dunam in the Jordan River Valley. The land is located east of the security fence and has been allocated to expand agriculture in the Jordan River Valley. Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres and Yisra'el Galili learned about this today in the course of a tour, with Jewish Agency and settlement officials, of those areas bordering the Jordan River and settlements in the valley and Samaria. Yinon Shenkar reports:

[Begin recording] [Shenkar] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres, chairman of the Labor Party Settlement Department Yisra'el Galili and their entourage began their joint tour with a look at the state of agriculture, roads, settlements and employment of settlers in the Jordan River Valley. Special emphasis was placed on the agricultural work conducted by the IDF with the collaboration of civilians in areas bordering on the Jordan River, east of the security fence.

Referring to the evacuation of Jewish settlements in the Yamit District, Peres said this was indeed a negative precedent. However, according to him, the evacuation of the Yamit District should not, in the long run, influence the situation in the Jordan Rift Valley. Speaking about his impression of the Jordan Rift Valley Peres said:

[Peres] What is worrisome is that there has not been a sufficient increase in the number of inhabitants. I see two main reasons for this: First, the development of other sites and, second, the less than brilliant state of agriculture. Nevertheless, considerable progress has been made and the area has changed on both sides of the Jordan River.

[Shenkar] Replying to a question, Peres said the Jordan Rift Valley situation, as he saw it, enables the accomplishment of political solutions previously envisioned by the Labor Party. Later, Peres, Galili and their aides toured the settlement of Ma'ale Efrayim and settlements along the trans-Samaria road. [end recording]

Interviewed on Visit

TA091809 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres interviewed on 9 March by party affairs correspondent Amnon Nadav after Peres' tour of settlements beyond the Green Line -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Are you aware that your visit to these settlements might have implications or that it might generate political interpretations that you want to encourage the settlements?

[Answer] Because of the Purim holiday there must be many people who have nothing better to do than to attribute to this visit a whole host of implications and interpretations. I did not go in order to encourage something or just make a visit. I went in order to gain an impression and see with my own eyes -- because before discussing anything it is necessary to see what is actually happening and view things as they are -- rather than to form an opinion from the papers or other sources. I did not want to make a secret visit. I wanted to make a quiet visit, which is why I did not want members of the press to accompany me because otherwise it turns into a mobile news conference. Also, the public's reactions are different when the representatives of the media are present.

I simply wanted to go to the settlements without announcing my visit in advance, to visit houses, to talk to the inhabitants. In some places I managed to do this, in other places I did not.

[Question] Because of the visit has any change occured in your position regarding the settlements in Samaria?

[Answer] No. Moreover, I intend to continue to visit. I do not know from whom I should obtain permission to visit Judaea and Samaria. I want to study the issue properly and fully and I will certainly continue with such tours.

[Question] What about your position that no more settlements should be established, or that the establishment of settlements that are located close to concentrations of Arabs should be avoided?

[Answer] My opinion has not changed but our policy has never been one favoring the evacuation of settlements. I am also convinced that in the negotiations with Egypt we should also have acted differently. Our policy has been and still remains one for a country with a Jewish character, not one for a de facto binational country. It is possible to get excited by everything we see but anyone who does not think about the future and waives the implications of an addition of 1.3 million Arabs in Israel is doing an injustice to the future and ignores the real problems we are facing. This visit has not blinded me or changed my opinion.

[Question] Do you believe these settlements are temporary or are they irrevocable facts?

[Answer] I do not think they are an optical illusion, nor do I think they have been established in a way that is irreversible. I think a solution should be sought that will be the best for the State of Israel as a Jewish state in the future too. We must decide, even today, whether we want to increase the Arab population -- contrary to its desire -- to dimensions that will endanger the true character of the only Jewish state in the world.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER REJECTS PALESTINIAN CLAIMS

PM091221 Paris LE MATIN in French 4 Mar 82 p 10

[Jean-Louis Arnaud interview with Deputy Prime Minister David Levi in Jerusalem on 3 March]

[Excerpt] A few hours before the president of the French Republic had a private meeting yesterday with Menahem Begin for an initial exchange of views, Deputy Prime Minister David Levi gave his views in answer to LE MATIN's questions.

David Levi is 42, and he was 17 when he left his native Morocco for Israel. This man is a rising star in politics -- Begin's righthand man in the Likud leadership, a minister since 1977 and deputy prime minister since last year -- and he is full of certainties, positive or negative.

David Levi: Yes, Israel has the right to attack the Palestinians in Lebanon! On the northern border it is a matter of life and death for our villages, our civilian population and our farms which are within range of the bombardments. What country would sit back without reacting when told that preparations were being made to continue and step up the attacks?

France is certainly sensitive to Lebanon's fate! We accept that and understand it, but why does France not express that sensitivity in the same way to protest against the Syrian military occupation or the bombing of Beirut by PLO terrorists?

No, Israel will never allow the creation of a Palestinian state. No, we will never leave (the territories occupied since 1967 -- LE MATIN editor's note). For us there is only one way out: autonomy. We do not even conceive it possible to envisage a different solution. (David Levi certainly makes no bones about it. Autonomy, autonomy and nothing but autonomy -- Arnaud note). It makes it possible for us to live together (Jews and Arabs -- Arnaud note) in Judaea and Samaria (people here never talk about occupied territories or even about the West Bank -- Arnaud note). There is no obligation for them to become Israeli citizens (they prefer not to talk about the Palestinians -- Arnaud note). They will be able to choose Israeli nationality if they wish, or to be Jordanian or something else....

LE MATIN: But is that autonomy not intended to be provisional?

Levi: Yes, as regards the system of civilian authority responsible for all the local Arab population's internal affairs, education, construction, agriculture and so forth. The army and foreign affairs are a different matter. If there is agreement with the population on that basis, we will learn to live together and at the end of 5 years we will have discussions to check this basis of cooperation. At that time nothing will be decided which is not accepted by the two sides. But we think it possible to create a new cooperation in this way based on respect for everything relating to the internal and civilian rights of the Arab population of Judaea and Samaria, in conditions which make it possible to progress as we have progressed and thereby to ensure Israel's security.

LE MATIN: Are there not other ways of doing that?

Levi: No, because if that strip of territory became a foreign military position or a PLO state, it would be a perpetual threat of death for us. Israel cannot gamble with its own existence.

LE MATIN: But how can you deny a people the same right to have a state which you demanded with so much determination and success?

Levi: This significance which people are trying to give that population is nothing other than a political and military strategy drawn up by the Arab countries since 1948 by inventing a people who have no homeland. That is the great lie. If it is true, why has such a state not created before the 6-day war, when those territories were in Arab hands?

LE MATIN: And if King Husayn demanded what belonged to him, would you be prepared to restore it?

Levi: No, because Judaea and Samaria never really belonged to Jordan. That territory is vital to our existence and security. We are prepared to make it a zone of cooperation without either Jordanian or Israeli law being imposed on it.

BEN-ELISAR INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

TA101250 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 10 Mar 82 p 19

[Interview with Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee Chairman Eliyahu Ben-Elisar by Yisra'el Tomer -- date and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Ben-Elisar] Should we not reach an agreement with Egypt about the final demarcation of the border between us before the withdrawal date, then we must withdraw up to the line that we regard to be the international border.

[Question] Can any situation be imagined which would justify not withdrawing on 26 April?

[Answer] If the peace treaty is not violated by Egypt or, let me put it in a positive way, if Egypt honors the peace agreement, we shall fulfill all our commitments in accordance with that agreement, including the withdrawal from Sinai. Under no circumstances can Israel take upon itself the responsibility for breaking a peace agreement. There is absolutely no margin for any intrigues here.

[Question] What is the border demaracation dispute between us and Egypt?

[Answer] This is basically a technical problem. There are various documents and remnants of old border markings. We are basing ourselves on documents of 1906 and on the border line which at that time marked the border between Egypt and the Ottoman Empire. The British, too, based themselves on that line during the period of their mandate. However, there are differing interpretations between us and the Egyptians, which resulted in discrepancies of from 2 meters up to 2,000 meters along the line of our mutual border in the future. This should give no cause for panic. The perusal of historical precedents shows that every peace agreement has always generated problems of precise border demarcations between the various countries. Despite the strong sensitivity both here and in Egypt, the problems raised can be solved with good will. One must only watch out that technical issues do not turn into political ones. Nobody asks Egypt to give anything up. What is at issue is merely the physical demarcation of a political border. We must solve this problem before 26 April, knowing that not even the smallest border conflict should be left to the future.

[Question] What can be learned from Egyptian President Mubarak's refusal to visit Jerusalem?

[Answer] Jerusalem is a specific problem, and it is difficult to draw analogies from it to other issues. It should be kept in mind that the last untrammeled trip to Jerusalem by an Egyptian official took place in January 1978. President as-Sadat also had considerable difficulties with this problem. The Egyptian representatives were not too eager to come for autonomy negotiations to Jerusalem. I recall a talk I had on this matter with President as-Sadat. I explained to him that negotiations on issues of mutual interest could be conducted only in the place where our government and Knesset are; namely, in Jerusalem. This is not only a matter of principle but one of practical reality. France does not recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital either, but its president came to Jerusalem nevertheless. Anyone who wants not to come to Jerusalem is asking us to boycott our capital, and this is not something over which a deal can be struck. It is impossible that President Mubarak would not visit Jerusalem if he came to Israel. It is a pity that the whole thing leaked out. At the time, President as-Sadat solved the problem in a practical way. He accepted my contentions, and instructed all Egyptian delegations, including Cabinet members, not to abstain from conducting negotiations in Jerusalem, and merely spend their nights elsewhere. I told President as-Sadat at the time that we could not dictate to our guests where they should spend the night. And, in fact, all the Egyptian ministers who also recently visited here, such as the minister of culture or even the Egyptian foreign minister, conducted negotiations in Jerusalem, and spent the night in Tel Aviv.

[Question] Has the autonomy agreement for Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip died, and should other solutions be sought?

[Answer] No, I do not think the autonomy agreement has died. The negotiations on it will resume some time in April. There are, in fact, serious gaps between the position of Egypt and ours. But once Egypt accepts the temporary status of these territories for a period of 5 years, as stipulated in the Camp David accords, and if it does not regard the administrative autonomy as a "state in the making," an agreement on this issue can also be reached. Experts from both sides have done a lot in working out details and there is a basic agreement, and the autonomy negotiations must be infused with a new spirit. There is actually no other choice. This is the one and only common denominator between us and Egypt in regard to the Palestinian problem, with the United States as a guarantor. Seeking a new common denominator would be much more difficult.

[Question] The Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee is the only one in the Knesset today which does not release details about its deliberations, and everything that is publicized is actually based on what is being leaked out. Are you not thinking about changing this custom?

[Answer] I am considering this problem. I am now consulting with a number of both coalition and opposition committee members about what to do to keep the deliberations free, matter-of-fact and classified, but at the same time keep the public informed in a way unlikely to harm state secrets. I have to point out that absolutely nothing is being leaked from the discussions of the various subcommittees dealing with the most delicate problems.

[Question] There was a proposal recently for a delegation of the committee to meet with representatives of the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee in order to discuss the issue of the supply of U.S. arms to Jordan?

[Answer] A very good idea, this. In May we shall meet here with a number of U.S. senators, members of the Foreign Affairs and Armed Forces Committees, who will be visiting in Israel. I shall try to extend such contacts also to parallel committees in the parliaments of other countries. Contact has already been made with the foreign affairs and defense committee of the Australian Parliament, which is interested in talking with us, especially now in view of the Australian participation in the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers.

Relations with the French parliament's Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee may be expanded, and I have already talked about it with personalities from France. I hope this matter will receive momentum, particularly after President Mitterrand's visit here.

JUDAEA, SAMARIA DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE

Prison Terms Imposed

TA101616 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] The military court in Nabulus has imposed prison terms of up to 8 months on students who participated in recent demonstrations. It has also imposed heavy fines of up to 18,000 Israeli shekels. Seventeen students have been brought to trial in Nabulus so far and the trials are still underway.

Youths Sentenced to Jail

TA081951 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] During the day, dozens of youths were arrested in Ramallah, and charged with throwing stones. Some of them have been released following questioning. In Nabulus, nine students who had thrown stones yesterday were tried today. They were given prison terms of up to 18 months as well as fines up to 18,000 Israeli shekels.

Students Throw Stones

TA090808 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] There were disturbances of order in Ramallah this morning. Pupils from five schools hurled stones at Israeli cars and erected barriers on the roads. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the army used tear gas grenades to disperse the culprits. Cases of stone throwings occurred also in the Hebron Polytechnikum.

Bethlehem Disturbances

TA092005 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Today, too, students demonstrated in Judaea and Samaria. The Military Government forced several hundred female students at the (Al-Khadr) school in Bethlehem to remain in the classrooms until 1800 because in the morning they had erected stone barriers and hurled stones at passing vehicles. Similar incidents occurred in other schools in Bethlehem, Ramallah, Nabulus and Bayt Jala.

IDF Fires Into Crowd

TA101142 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] In Nabulus, a youth has been injured in the knee from shots fired by IDF men during violent demonstrations. There were also demonstrations today in other places in Judaea and Samaria. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports that the demonstrators in Nabulus came out of the qasbah into the city streets, trying to disrupt commerce. An IDF patrol dispersed them with tear gas, later pursuing them down the lanes of the qasbah. The demonstrators hurled stones and iron rods at the soldiers. An IDF officer warned them and later shot at the legs of the demonstrators, injuring one of them in the knee. The injured youth fled, but later was hospitalized at the Rafidiyyah hospital.

After a debriefing, security personnel reached the conclusion that the officer was adhering to the instructions regarding the opening of fire.

A student demonstration has taken place at An-Najah University in Nabulus. In Bethlehem, university students brandished Palestinian flags and demonstrated in protest against yesterday's visit to the university by the head of the Civilian Administration, Menahem Milson. At Ad-Duhayshah, near Bethlehem, two Israeli car drivers were injured by stones thrown at them. A youngster from Bethlehem was injured by a tear gas grenade, and received hospital treatment. There have also been demonstrations in Ramallah.

POST POLL SHOWS DRIFT OF VOTERS TO RIGHT

TA090955 Jerusalem POST in English 9 Mar 82 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Mark Segal]

[Text] Tel Aviv -- Tehiya is the only small party to have gained in strength since last June's elections, as voters show a continuing drift to the right. The Likud is attracting more voters, while Labour's electoral base is eroding.

Eighty percent of the voters still prefer the two big blocs.

This emerges from the latest Jerusalem POST poll on the parties' standing, conducted by Modi'in Ezrahi Institute of Research among 1,233 adults during the latter part of February.

Question: Which party would you vote for if elections were held today?

Institute Direct Dr Sara Shemer said that the floating vote had shrunk to 20.2 percent (12.1 percent -- undecided; 3.6 percent -- won't vote; 4.5 percent -- won't say). Some of Labour's voters last June drifted to this category, she said. While the Likud could still claim the loyalty of 80 percent of its voters, Labour could only count on 75 percent.

Analysis of the demographic profile of the various blocs of voters indicates a larger reserve of future support for the Likud, Shemer noted. The Sabra children of immigrants from Islamic countries were more inclined to the Likud than are their parents -- (some 75 percent of the second generation were pro-Likud compared to 52 percent of the immigrant parents).

| | Feb MKs | Jan MKs | Nov MKs | Sept MKs | June Elections |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Likud | 53 | 52 | 51 | 51 | 48 |
| Labour | 40 | 43 | 41 | 44 | 47 |
| NRP | 5 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| Aguda Bloc | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| TAMI | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Tehiya | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Shinuy | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| CRM | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Telem | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| RAKAH and others | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 |

## ALGERIA

### FLN, LEBANESE AMAL MOVEMENT ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

LD101142 Algiers APS in English 1030 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Algiers, 10 Mar (APS) -- The recent visit paid in Algeria by a delegation of the Lebanese movement "Amal" at the invitation of the FLN party ended by the following joint communique.

"At the invitation of the FLN party, a delegation from the Lebanese movement "Amal" presided by Mr Nabih Barri, visited from 24 February to 2 March 1982".

During its stay here, the Lebanese delegation was received by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic, FLN party secretary-general as well as Messrs Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, Politburo member, responsible for the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat and Mohamed Ben Yahia, Politburo member, foreign affairs minister.

The Lebanese delegation visited several achievements of the Algerian revolution in the east part of Algiers.

The talks gave the opportunity to both delegations to examine the aspects of the evolution of bilateral relations and to deal with the Middle East situation notably the situation in Lebanon and the international questions of common interest.

The Algerian delegation gave a general account of the revolutionary action led by the FLN party for the edification of the socialist society, as it recalled the economic, cultural and political achievements of the Algerian people. It also evoked the objectives of the development within the five-year-plan in conformity with the orientations of the 4th congress and the extraordinary congress of the party.

On his turn the Lebanese delegation presented an analysis on the last developments of the situation in Lebanon as it pointed out the orientations of the "Amal" movement in the struggle against the isolationist attempts and the expansionist, this aggression and the extermination policies practised by the Zionist entity.

Both parties convened to face the serious danger represented by the imperial Zionist plan aiming at dividing Lebanon and to Balkanise the region on a confessional basis [as received] and by an expansionist policy whose Golan Heights annexation constituted one of the demonstrations and also aiming at the liquidation of the Palestinian revolution and the establishment of the imperialist, the colonialist and the Zionist domination in the region.

Evoking the Arab world, both delegations stressed the necessity of a concertation [as received] and a total mobilization in order to consolidate the resistance of the Arab people to thwart all the imperial-Zionist plots led against Lebanon's unity and the Palestinian revolution as well as the Arab world as a whole. Both delegations reaffirmed their support to the struggling Palestinian people under PLO leadership to recover its national rights and to establish its own independent state.

As regards the situation in the northwest of Africa, both delegations condemned the policy of aggression and extermination led by the Moroccan regime against the brother people of Western Sahara and Morocco's refusal to pursue the way of peace and to start direct negotiations with Western Sahara in conformity with the OAU recommendations. Both parties expressed their warm congratulations to the Sahraui people for its admission within the OAU, this admission is an outcome of its ineluctable struggle under the leadership of its unique and legitimate representative the Polisario Front. At the end of its stay in Algeria, the delegation of the "Amal" movement expressed its sincere thanks for the finality of the talks and invited the FLN party delegation to visit Lebanon.

MAURITANIAN JUSTICE MINISTER ARRIVES IN ALGIERS

LD081342 Algiers APS in English 1146 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Algiers, 8 Mar (APS) -- Mr Abdel Aziz Ould Ahmed, justice minister of the Mauritanian Republic and special envoy to [word indistinct], arrived to Algiers on Monday.

In a declaration to the press at the airport the Mauritanian minister stated that "he was charged by the head of state of his country, Mr Mohamed Khouna to hand over a message to President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic, secretary general of F.L.N. party.

"The visit comes within the framework of brotherly relations and friendship that links the two peoples and the two Governments of Mauritania and Algeria," he added.

Mr Abdel Aziz Ould Ahmed was welcomed at the airport by Mr Benyelles Abdelhalim, secretary general of justice minister [title as received] and the ambassador of Mauritania to Algiers.

## LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI BEGINS 3-DAY VISIT TO VIENNA

For coverage of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Vienna, see the 11 March and subsequent issues of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

U.S. ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCES OIL IMPORT BAN

LD111400 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] The U.S. administration adopted a decision to impose a complete ban on its imports of Libyan oil; it also ordered a halt to oil technology exports to the jamahiriyah. These measures were announced yesterday afternoon at a press conference by a U.S. State Department spokesman, who justified the Reagan administration's decisions by alleging that the jamahiriyah is spreading terrorism in the world and is adopting hostile stands toward the pro-American regimes in Somalia and Sudan.

These U.S. decisions against the people of the jamahiriyah fall within the framework of the U.S. deep-rooted aggressive course and the aims of the crusade-like stand President Reagan is adopting against the Libyan Arab people with the aim of making them submit and of depriving them of the money and arms by which they feed the Palestinian revolution and consolidate the struggle of the peoples struggling for freedom.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES LEBANESE COMMUNIST

LD071516 Tripoli JANA in English 1408 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Mar (JANA) -- The revolution's leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi yesterday received the secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party George Hawi and members of the party's Politburo.

## SUDAN

### ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR OFFERS MILITARY AID

EA102112 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Lt Gen Fathi 'Umar Abu al-Hasan, assistant defense minister, at 1000 this morning in his general command office in Khartoum received his excellency the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania, accompanied by the military attache at the embassy. During the meeting, aspects of military cooperation between the two countries were reviewed.

His excellency the ambassador expressed his country's readiness to supply the people's armed forces with military equipment and spare parts and to contribute to maintenance operations. His excellency the ambassador stressed that this assistance comes within the framework of the bonds of friendship between the two friendly peoples. His excellency extended an invitation to a Sudanese military delegation to visit the Socialist Republic of Romania. The assistant defense minister welcomed the invitation and praised the firm relations between the two countries.

## TUNISIA

### MINISTER CITES URANIUM PRODUCTION CAPABILITY

WA101300 Tunis AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 22 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] The Saudi newspaper AL-JAZIRAH AL-MASA'IYAHON, 11 February reported under the headline "Tunis Can Produce 110 Tons of Uranium" the following statement by Tunisian economy minister Abdelaziz Lasram: Tunisia is capable of producing 110 tons of uranium, a basic element in the production of nuclear energy. This is the first announcement of Tunisian capability to produce this substance.

Furthermore, AL-JAZIRAH AL-MASA'IYAH was informed that Tunisia is thinking of using advanced technology to determine its real land and sea oil resources. Official sources declared that the annual increase in energy consumption will exceed production by 11 percent, which will create an energy shortage in the next few years. This is the reason for the announcement concerning the existence of uranium in Tunisia, which will be used to produce nuclear energy in anticipation of the future.

## ETHIOPIA

### COUNCIL ANNOUNCES UNIONS' REORGANIZATION

EA102058 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0909 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Statement by the Provisional Military Administrative Council issued on 10 March]

[Text] The forging of unity of the worker and farmer in all popular revolutionary movements guarantees the promotion of people's democratic revolutions. The consistent struggle waged by farmers and workers to extricate themselves from exploitative conditions in reactionary and backward production relations confirms that farmers and workers are a power to reckon with in the revolutionary process.

Therefore, the solidarity and unity of workers and farmers is a burning and important issue. Since the Ethiopian revolution is a people's democratic revolution, since its inception, it has taken an important step in responding to the question of unity of the worker and farmer. These two leading forces of the revolution have made a large contribution to the victory of our great revolution. However, the reorganization and further strengthening of the unions of workers and farmers has become very urgent and very important in the context of the present stage of the struggle of the people of Ethiopia.

Today, establishing farmers and workers unions, the backbone of our revolution, on a very strong foundation will be a decisive and important step in creating the unity and solidarity of farmer and worker in determining the role of the workers in the revolutionary process and in promoting the revolutionary struggle.

Most important of all, guaranteeing the strength of the foundation of the farmers union will enable the creation of suitable conditions to establish socialist production relations in rural areas. Therefore, all necessary preparations have been made to enable farmers and workers unions to be strengthened in accordance with the stage of development of our revolution. The farmers and workers unions will be reorganized and strengthened to suit the leadership of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and the future formation of the party.

## SEYCHELLES

### RENE ACCUSES KENYAN MINISTER OF COUP INVOLVEMENT

AB102009 Paris AFP in French 1831 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Victoria (Seychelles), 10 Mar (AFP) -- France Albert Rene, president of the Seychelles, accused Charles Njonjo, Kenyan minister of constitutional affairs, of being involved in the 25 November attempted coup d'etat and the landing of mercenaries as 43 of them went on trial Wednesday in South Africa.

In an interview with the "Third World Media," distributed by the SEYCHELLES PRESS AGENCY (SAP) [words indistinct], Mr Njonjo as well as Kenyan Chief of Police Ben Cethi of being "deeply involved in the 'dogs of war affair,'" the name given to the coup attempt in the Seychelles after the novel bearing the same title.

Kenyan Foreign Minister Robert Ouko 10 days ago denied any Kenyan Government involvement in this abortive coup for which the six accused, who could be sentenced to death, will appear in court on 13 April in Victoria. The Kenyan Government already issued a denial last November. One of the people accused in Victoria, Martin Dolinchekin, implicated Kenya.

In his 2-hour interview with James Namakajo, producer of the "Third World Media" based in New York, President Rene said Njonjo agreed to give "active support" to the former president of the Seychelles, James Mancham, who apparently visited him a few days before the operation. Rene said that following these contacts, arrangements were made for reinforcements to be sent to the mercenaries from Kenya after the initial action in Mahe and he recalled that the Kenyan minister was then in charge of the police. Since the ministerial reshuffle in Kenya, Njonjo is no longer in charge of home affairs.

According to the president, many Seychellois were preparing to charter planes in Nairobi, disguised as tourists to join the mercenaries in the Seychelles. Rene also said Njonjo went to South Africa via Malawi several times, probably to finalize arrangements.

The Seychellois president, however, notes that he has no concrete evidence to prove that units of the Kenyan police or army stood ready to go to the Seychelles if the coup succeeded. But, he added, his government at the appropriate time will reveal details embarrassing to the Kenyan Government.

President Rene said he felt that since the reshuffle in Kenya on 25 February the minister of constitutional affairs has become even more powerful and closer to President Daniel arap Moi, current OAU chairman.

## UGANDA

### BRIEFS

PRC DOCTORS TO JINJA -- Mr (Cheng), the first secretary of the Chinese Embassy in Uganda, paid a courtesy call yesterday on Mr (Askari), the acting district commissioner of Jinja. Mr (Cheng) said that a team of 12 medical doctors from China will be sent to work in Jinja hospital. [Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 Mar 82 EA]

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

### AUTHORITIES 'DEDRAMATIZE' ULTIMATUM TO FRANCE

AB101249 Paris AFP in French 1216 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Bangui, 10 Mar (AFP) -- CAR authorities tried on Wednesday to "dedramatize" the extent of the 48-hour ultimatum, given on Tuesday to the French Government, to obtain the extradition of Ange Patasse, an opponent to General Kolingba's regime, who took refuge at the French Embassy in Bangui 5 days ago.

"It is a friendly call on France," a minister of the military government -- who wants to remain anonymous -- stated to AFP during an informal talk. The minister even expressed "his confidence in France's wisdom and Mitterrand's judgment." "I am convinced," he added, "that Paris will hand over Patasse to us and that bilateral relations will not suffer from this matter which is strictly that of the CAR."

The CAR Government member then assured that (?Guy Penne, adviser to) President Francois Mitterrand for African and Malagasy affairs, who paid a brief visit to Bangui on Tuesday, "understands" the CAR position.

The ultimatum was issued over the national radio shortly after Guy Penne was received by the CAR head of state. After arriving early in the day in the CAR capital, Penne apparently left a few hours later without succeeding in "negotiating" the fate of Patasse, as he probably hoped.

For the Military Committee for National Redress (CMRN), which heads the country, there is no question of "discussion." Regarded as one of the main instigators of the attempted coup which occured during the night of 3 to 4 March, Patasse should be delivered to the CAR justice to account for his acts.

Observers in Bangui are convinced that General Kolingba will not budge on the question of the extradition of the head of the CAR People's Liberation Movement (MLPC), which is now banned.

Urged to adopt a firm stand, the CMRN, authorized sources indicate, has, in the eyes of its domestic and even African opinion, its authority at stake. "We cannot retreat. We are on the point of putting an end to MLPC opposition which has done nothing for several months but undermine the efforts for economic recovery undertaken by the military regime. We must go to the end," a high-ranking CAR official told AFP on Wednesday.

Until Patasse is "neutralized," he will constitute a permanent threat to the CAR, leaders repeat. They claim that last November Patasse concluded an alliance with Idi Lala's Central African National Liberation Movement (MOLN) but the latter has continued to advocate violence to establish "a people's democracy" in the CAR. The MCLN leader claimed responsibility for the attack on a movie theater in Bangui on 14 July 1981, in which four people were killed and several dozen wounded. [Words indistinct] say they are in possession of documents indicating that Patasse and Lala have decided to "harmonize" their actions to seize power in the CAR.

The ball is now in France's court. No one in Bangui can make too hasty a judgment about Paris' attitude which, according to the ultimatum, still has 24 hours to announce its decision concerning the request for Patasse's extradition.

For their part, the French community in the CAR capital is not hiding its anxiety. The majority hopes Patasse will be extradited "as soon as possible" so that the quality of French-CAR relations can be preserved and chances of relaunching the CAR economy -- the CMRN's main objective -- will be safeguarded.

Finally, the nearly 1,200 French soldiers in Bangui have been confined to barracks. A CAR security unit could still be seen in front of the French Embassy in Bangui on Wednesday.

## CHAD

### GOUKOUNI REPORTEDLY SEEKS MILITARY ASSISTANCE

EA102034 Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Nairobi -- Diplomatic sources in Nairobi say President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad has sent emissaries to some African countries and abroad in a frantic search for arms and soldiers to replace the inter-African peacekeeping force now in Chad. The sources said the Libyan leader Col al-Qadhdhafi, who withdrew an estimated 10,000 troops from Chad in November at the request of President Goukouni Oueddei, reportedly offered to send them back if Chad ceded the uranium rich Aouzou Strip to Libya. But President Goukouni Oueddei was apparently unwilling to part with the country's major mineral source.

According to the sources, President Goukouni Oueddei wants a replacement for the 3,500 OAU peacekeeping force because they were strictly peacekeeping and would not fight and as a result the opposition army of the former defense minister, Mr Hissein Habre, has taken control of half of the country since the Libyans pulled out. The OAU has threatened to pull out its troops if President Goukouni Oueddei rejected a peace plan calling for a cease-fire and elections by 11 June but President Goukouni Oueddei has termed the plan null and void.

### SOUTHERNERS PROPOSE FORMATION OF FEDERAL STATE

AB101049 Paris AFP in French 1300 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Sarh (southern Chad), 9 Mar (AFP) -- Officials from southern Chad, which is virtually an economic and political entity, favor the establishment of a federal state as a solution to the Chadian problem. They say their region has almost been forgotten after 19 years of power without a share.

The "need" to divide Chad into at least two federal states -- one in the north and one in the south -- is also voiced among the people of the south. The most radical ones even plan to "secede" if Hissein Habre's FAN militarily defeats government troops. Officials close to Col Abdel Kader Kamougue Wadal, a southerner and vice president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] affirm that the south will never negotiate with the north.

In Sarh, the main southern city from which the first two presidents -- Francois Tombalbaye and Felix Malloum -- came, some officials state the south is not "directly concerned" by the civil war going on in the east and in the north of Chad between the two northerners, Hissein Habre and Goukouni Oueddei. A southern politician even states: The history of Chad has taught us that apart from their partisan quarrel, the northerners have only one aim and that is to supplant the south definitively for power.

The willingness of southern officials to establish a federal state can be seen particularly in their reluctance to get involved in the current military conflict between the FAN and the government's coalition to which the south belongs.

For the responsible politicians in the vice president's entourage, national unity was to originate from the setting up of a national army. The Chadian Armed Forces [FAT] -- the only political and military faction from the south -- demanded to be appointed commander of the forces because of the "military training" received by its 13,000 men.

The reluctancy shown by southerners to "take a more active part" in the fighting between the FAN and government troops is likely to become more obvious following heavy losses by the FAT 10 days ago during the battle for Oum Hadjer (east). [words indistinct] government troops were killed and 400 others injured according to well-informed sources in southern Chad.

Economically, the south, with its important industries (cotton, sugar, textile), has always been the nerve center of Chad. Its resources represent more than 80 percent of the country's exports. Custom duties on raw materials imported by the companies and the various taxes are enough to totally ensure the economic automony of the region.

The southern politicians also say that "the federal state has actually existed in Chad since May 1979." The civil war has led the south to "fall back upon itself" and to set up the "permanent committee," an institution charged with the economic and political management of the region under the chairmanship of Col Abdel Kader Kamougue.

Foreign industrialists and businessmen could have doubts about investing in a region whose autonomy could come from a unilateral decision. Internally, the south should also show its ability to manage a state. Today, the resources only benefit the politicians of the region. Civil servants have received their salaries only five times since 1979 and the greater part of the population is employed by companies managed by foreigners. [words indistinct] to return to the land in their home villages, thus worsening the administrative disorganization of the region.

HISSEIN HABRE COMMENTS ON FAN SITUATION

PM091045 Brussels LE SOIR in French 4 Mar 82 p 3

[Collette Braeckman interview with FAN leader Hissein Habre in Abeche -- date not given]

[Text] Abeche, March -- "You can tell France that the arms sent via the National Unity Transition Government [GUNT] have reached us, thank you."

On the eve of the cease-fire decreed by the OAU in Chad, Northern Armed Forces [FAN] leader Hissein Habre, who is fighting the coalition led by President Goukouni Oueddei, was full of optimism. Hadn't his troops recently succeeded in smashing the thrust of the government forces who had seized Oum Hadjer (in the east) and intended to push on to Abeche, the second largest city in Chad, which has become the FAN's stronghold?

Indeed, Oum Hadjer was only in the government troops' hands for a few hours and the recapture of the city by the FAN enabled Hissein Habre's troops to capture impressive quantities of arms and munitions from the enemy, not to mention the uniforms recently supplied by France; the FAN soldiers strolling around Abache after the battle of Oum Hadjer were all wearing camouflage dress captured from the enemy and still bearing the label "made in France, pure cotton."

However, Hissein Habre, who received us in his Abeche stronghold, does not present himself as a man of war despite his vizored helment, his battledress, which is too big for him, and the young soldiers sleeping with their Kalashikov's beside them at the entrance to the prefect's former residence. Hissein Habre said he is fighting "to bring about negotiations with the coalition in office in Ndjamena. In any case, the FAN will respect the cease-fire decreed by the OAU standing committee, which came into force 28 February."

We Control 2/3 of the Territory

"At the military level," Hissein Habre stated, "we control almost 2/3 of the national territory, from Faya-Largeau in the north to Adre in the east and Oum Hadjer in the west. In this zone, life has returned to normal. However, the size of this territory poses serious supply and logistics problems for us. We are desperately short of fuel."

Indeed, while the FAN general staff is forced to obtain gasoline on the Saudi black market and to pay a high price for it, and while the latest purchases were paid for with money taken from the enemy (Goukouni's soldiers had just received their pay), the government troops seem to be much better equipped.

In fact, "Hissein Habre explained, "what is left of the coalition forces are now grouped in cities held by the so-called 'neutral forces,' the inter-African force. It is there that the Integrated, or rather disintegrated, National Army is resting, regaining its strength and receiving supplies of arms, food and fuel.

"Thanks to the inter-African force, Ati and Mungo have become real sancyuaries for the government forces. However, the FAN have so far respected the neutral force. We think the OAU forces are working for peace and we respect their mission. But they must remain strictly neutral and not intervene in the military situation. That is not the case: the neutral force is barring our way to Ndjamena while it allows the government troops to pass.

"I repeat that we will not be the first to attack the neutral force, but it must end its support for the coalition. In fact, Goukouni Oueddei thinks the neutral force is not helping him enough. He would like it to fight in his place."

If the Others Attacks We Will Reply

Hissein Habre, who has so far respected the neutral force, also accepts the timetable proposed by the OAU (Note: In addition to the cease-fire of 28 February, that timetable provides for negotiations among all parties from 15 to 29 March and 17 to 29 April, the drafting of a constitution, then parliamentary and presidential elections in June, while the departure of the neutral force is scheduled for 30 June), but he added: "If the others attack, we will reply. We think all Chadians should sit around a table. The war is not helping our people. It is benefiting foreign countries, those who have designs on Chad, in other words, the French imperialists and the north African advocates of slavery. This war is not that of the Chadian people."

Hissein Habre, who defines himself above all as a nationalist, is equally critical of "French neocolonialism" and "Libyan expansionism," and that of a newcomer, Algeria. His rancor against France is longstanding: "France has never done anything good in Chad. After decolonization, it supported President Tombalbaye, then General Malloum. The French are still tempted to divide us, north against south and east against west. Today, in the name of Third Worldism and humanitarianism, France is sending tons of munitions and modern weapons to Ndjamena. But I thank Mitterrand since his gifts have fallen into our hands. In addition, I note that France is using other countries as intermediaries. Algeria has supplied quantities of arms to Ndjamena which exceed its own capabilities. Some 100 Algerian military advisers, led by National Liberation Front member Ali Dhaoudi, are now in Chad. There is a Paris-Tripoli-Algiers axis...."

[Question] And who is supporting the FAN?

[Answer] We undoubtedly enjoy moral and political support from Egypt, and Sudan, but that is all. Where are the vehicles, arms and fuel we should have if those two countries were really helping us? As for the United States, it has not given us one gun or one cartridge.

[Question] Who is the main obstacle to peace since the Libyans left the country?

[Answer] Libya was formerly an obstacle to reconciliation and do not forget that the Libyans are still occupying the Aouzou Strip. France and Algeria are playing the role of protectors of Goukouni's regime.

[Question] Do you envisage a military victory?

[Answer] If we just had to face the government troops, there would be no doubt about it. But we seriously envisage the danger of a foreign intervention. Back in January, Paris sent Transall planes to Chad. And French technicians and advisers are present in the south. [answer ends]

Although, on the eve of the cease-fire, Hissein Habre said he is prepared to lay down his arms, his fighters did not conceal their desire to confront the neutral force if necessary and to reach Ndjamena via Kanem Province, provided they had enough fuel to travel as victors the 800 km between Abeche and Ndjamena....

## GAMBIA

### GOVERNMENT CHANGES CURFEW TIME BY 1 HOUR

AB091339 Paris AFP in French 1202 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Banjul, 9 Mar (AFP) -- The curfew imposed in Gambia following the abortive coup d'etat of 30 July 1981, has been moved up by 1 hour and will therefore be from 0001 GMT to 0500 GMT instead of 0100 GMT to 0600 GMT, the Gambian Interior Minister announced on Tuesday. No reason was given for this decision, which will be applied "until further notice." according to the communique from that ministry.

The extension of the curfew is a puzzle to observers since the country has remained calm and without any incidents while it prepares for 29 March, when the congress of the ruling People's Progressive Party will be held.

The congress will be followed in April by legislative and presidential elections.

### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION SYSTEM TO BE CHANGED

AB110845 Paris AFP in English 0830 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Banjul, 11 Mar (AFP) -- Future presidents of Gambia will be elected by the country's voters rather than be chosen by Parliament, under a constitutional amendment adopted here on Wednesday in preparation for elections expected to be called later this year.

Under the amendment, to the 1970 constitution, the president will be elected for a five-year term. In the event of his failing to complete his mandate -- through death, or serious illness -- an acting head of state would be named from within the cabinet until new elections are arranged.

To win an election a candidate must win a majority of the votes in a first round of polling. If the first round fails to produce a victory a second ballot must be organized within 10 days in which voters would choose between the two leading candidates.

## GHANA

### CITY, DISTRICT COUNCILS DISSOLVED 'IMMEDIATELY'

AB101330 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] All city and district councils in the country have been dissolved with immediate effect. An official statement issued in Accra today said steps are being taken to appoint management committees to run the affairs of the councils pending the promulgation of the new local government law.

### JOINT ANTIREVOLUTIONARY STRIKE FORCE FORMED

AB080708 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] A joint military and police striking force which will, among other things, check antirevolutionary activities such as hoarding, profiteering, tax evasion, smuggling and currency trafficking in the upper region has been inaugurated. It will also check undiscipline among soldiers, policemen and prison officers. In his inaugural address, the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] regional secretary, Dr (Chinoga), noted that of late there have been allegations of intimidation and molestation of innocent civilians by some members of the forces. He said these acts will not be allowed to continue since the people's revolution cannot be against the very people whose interests it seeks to serve.

He noted further that for the revolution to succeed, it is incumbent upon members of the forces and the security agents to win the confidence of the civilian population. Dr (Chinoga) urged them not to be aggressive toward civilians, but to protect them. He said the striking force has the onerous responsibility of ridding the society of all evil practices and antirevolutionary tendencies. The striking force will handle all antirevolutionary cases on behalf of the PNDC.

PAPER WANTS CLARIFICATIONS OF PNDC STATEMENTS

AB100853 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The DAILY GRAPHIC expresses concern about some contradictions and inconsistencies which are emerging. For example, while some members of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] state categorically that the people now have a workers government, others warn that workers are not to replace management. And while some PNDC secretaries stress that power is now in the hands of workers, others maintain that workers should not take the law into their own hands. The paper maintains that these contradictions, confusions and conflicting statements do not augur well for the revolution. It therefore calls for a clarification on the situation.

But in the view of the GRAPHIC, the statement "power to the people" can only mean one thing and that is: power to them. It notes that power is not negotiable. It observes that if the transfer of power is gradual and part of the process, this should be made clear to all defense committees. The GRAPHIC emphasizes that no revolution is worth its name if it does not have a clear political line. Therefore, those who speak on public platforms must articulate the same ideology of the revolution, and for this to be uniform the line must be clearly drawn.

COMMENTATOR ANALYZES 'CHARACTER OF REVOLUTION'

AB081128 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Yaw Abruquah commentary]

[Text] Every revolution has its friends and enemies. Every revolution is a struggle between parties. It is therefore dangerous for anyone to suppose that the revolution we are waging today is for all and not against anyone. It cannot be so. To suppose so and to say so, as some people try to do, is to confuse the people of this country. So, who are the friends of the revolution and who are its enemies? To arrive at a meaningful answer, we ought to examine the character of the revolution today.

It has been said by some patriotic people, and correctly so, that the declaration of independence 25 years ago has not meant a transformation of our society to the welfare and the enjoyment of political power and right by the majority of the people.

This means that the past 25 years has been a continuation of the struggle for a national democracy. It has been a continuation of the struggle of the vast majority of people, workers, poor peasants, hard-working and honest officials and middle-level farmers, patriotic intellectuals and democratic citizens to win genuine national independence. A national democratic revolution was what the anticolonial struggle aimed at even if that was not a conscious objective of the patriotic leaders of this struggle; that is, a national democratic system aimed at the following fundamental objectives:

1 -- National independence whereby political power will be wielded by patriotic people representing the direct interest of the downtrodden majority.

2 -- Independence -- meaning that the country's economy is free from direct and indirect foreign control and ownership in the middle sector.

3. An independence in which the government's foreign policy is dictated by the above interests and free from the interference and influence of foreign profiteers and aggressors.

4. Such a democracy needs that the interests of the masses are realized in concrete material terms such as access to free and compulsory education, free medical health care, very cheap and plentiful housing and transportation facilities, the right and freedom for patriotic and working people to express their views about national and international matters in the open, the freedom to pursue religious aspirations as a private affair, the right to have a job to contribute to the creation of social wealth and national development and the right to enjoy good and meaningful social welfare program during illness or retirement or in old age.

This is only the essential aspects of the material basis for a national democratic society. But to achieve these, first of all, there must exist the political power to fight for and to maintain an ensure their existence. But political power, if not wielded on behalf of all classes in society so that for this democratic system to be possible at all [as heard], it means that those classes that stand to benefit must lead the struggle for it. Therefore, from the above description, it is clear that not all in Ghana would support a revolution for national democracy.

A national democratic revolution is first of all in the interest of the working people; that is, workers in the various sectors of the peasantry and landless farming people. It is in the interest of patriotic middle classes, professionals, soldiers and police, who basically are opposed to foreign imposition and desire a free society in which they can realize their potential and enjoy meaningful material life conditions.

Opposed to these classes who compose a national democratic patriotic front are those classes whose daily existence and activity are extensions and appendixes of the big monopoly profiteering companies and banks from Britain, the United States, West Germany, France and other capitalist powers. The opponents of national democracy are those local people who, by their political positions or positions in the civil service, courts, army or police, act to protect and enhance the interests of the foreign companies and their governments. Indeed, with these opponents are those chiefs and big landlords who monopolize land and sell them to foreign speculators and companies for exploitation at the expense of the national goals. Twenty-five years after independence was declared by our patriotic leader, Kwame Nkrumah, this class struggle for democracy for the majority as against the hope for the few continues, and with the 31 December revolution this struggle has heightened. That is, the struggle of the popular masses against foreign domination and local reaction has been taken a stage higher.

In the array of forces of progress, backwardness and dehumanization, the primary enemy -- the first and foremost enemy of the people -- is imperialism. That is the same old colonial powers now more than ever headed by the United States, militarily united in the NATO, are the major targets of the class struggle going on in Ghana and in Africa.

Subordinate to these powers and depending on these powers for their survival and strength are the local enemies, whose political parties ruled this country until 31 December. These are our enemies. Who are our friends? The friends of the revolution in Ghana are those countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America who are struggling against imperialism, such as for example Angola, Mozambique, Cuba, Nicaragua, Vietnam, the DPRK and so on. Then, in the same Third World, our friends are the masses and working and democratic people in their liberation organizations, fighting for democracy, such as in El Salvador, Guatemala and the Philippines. Then, one strong base of support and friendship for our revolution, for the victory of our national democratic revolution, are the socialist countries and peoples all over the world. Inside the imperialist countries, our friends are also the workers and oppressed racial groups and nationalists who wage struggles against capitalism and repressive political systems. Their struggles weaken the enemies in their own home and contribute to our victory in the end.

Therefore, when the internal enemies conspire with their foreign friends and spies, we must not feel isolated. We are not and will never be isolated. Our friends are the majority of the world's people. Our main duty is to organize, mobilize the oppressed and exploited, and wage our struggle relentlessly. Our friends, in their own way, are helping us by their determined struggle, for we face the same brutal and mindless enemy -- Western imperialism. Not to know who our enemies are and who our friends and will be the first major defeat in our struggle. Without this knowledge we will fight our own friends and give strength to our enemies.

SRV HEAD OF STATE SENDS MESSAGE TO RAWLINGS

AB051247 Accra Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] The Chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has begun receiving messages of congratulations on his own behalf and that of the people of Ghana on the occasion of the country's 25th anniversary of independence. In his message, the head of state of Vietnam conveyed warm congratulations on behalf of the Vietnamese people and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the PNDC chairman and the people of Ghana. The Vietnamese head of state was confident that Ghana, under the leadership of Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, will see many achievements in the course of safeguarding and consolidating her independence and national sovereignty, rehabilitating the economy and building a prosperous country.

## BRIEFS

MENINGITIS OUTBREAK -- An outbreak of cerebrospinal meningitis has hit Nabanga, a village in the Yendi District in the northern region. [Excerpt] [Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Mar 82 AB]

## GUINEA-BISSAU

VIEIRA LEAVES ON VISIT TO CUBA, PANAMA 10 MARCH

AB101340 Paris AFP in French 1302 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Bissau, 10 Mar (AFP) -- Brig Gen Joao Bernardo Vieira, head of state of Guinea-Bissau, left Bissau on Wednesday morning for Cuba, where he will pay an official visit.

General Vieira, who will go to Panama from Cuba, indicated before his departure that the objective of his trip is to study the expansion of bilateral relations at the party and state levels.

President Vieira is accompanied by a delegation including, notably, the ministers of natural resources, justice, education, rural development and posts and telecommunications.

## SENEGAL

DIOUF RETURNS FROM SAUDI ARABIA, COMMENTS

AB101126 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Excerpt] The head of state returned home early this evening from a 3-day official visit to Saudi Arabia. Our colleague (Soanya Dieng) met him at the Dakar-Yoff airport.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, you have just paid a 3-day visit to Saudi Arabia. As you so well said, there is no need to dwell on the Saudi-Senegalese cooperation which is doing well. Could you tell me, however, whether Saudi Arabia envisages further participation in our efforts to ensure our country's social development and economic and financial recovery?

[Answer] I thank you, Miss (Soanya Dieng) for your question, which offers me the opportunity to express my gratitude and that of my delegation and the Senegalese people to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud, to Crown Prince Fahd Ibn 'Abd al'-Aziz al-Sa'ud, to the Saudi royal family as well as to the Saudi people and Government for the extremely warm and fraternal reception accorded the Senegalese delegation during its stay in Saudi Arabia.

Our discussions were very successful and took place in an atmosphere of great understanding and perfect frankness. I can tell you that at the end of these discussions, we noted a perfect similarity of views on all the African and international problems we examined.

As you have so well said, we devoted very little time to bilateral problems, because relations between Senegal and Saudi Arabia are very cordial. This is because of the great mutual friendship existing between our two countries and their leaders. To answer your question, I will simply say that Senegal can count on an important contribution from Saudi Arabia in favor of the development projects featuring in our economic and social development plan. I can also say that we can count on Saudi Arabia's support as far as the realization of the objectives of our medium term economic and financial development plan is concerned.

[Question] Mr president, did you discuss with King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud the possibility of resuming the Afro-Arab dialogue in the mutual interest of our peoples?

[Answer] Miss, as you have always done, you have asked a question to which you yourself have provided an answer. I am almost going to quote you. Senegal's political will as far as Afro-Arab cooperation is concerned corresponds completely with Saudi Arabia's political will. I can tell you that during our discussions we insisted on the need for reactivating Afro-Arab cooperation in all fields as soon as possibile.

In this connection, I reaffirmed Senegal's willingness to host the conference of the committee of 24 at the ministerial level -- that is 12 African and 12 Arab ministers. The 24 ministers will, in principle, meet in Dakar in April provided the OAU General Secretariat and that of the Arab League accept that date.

[Question] Mr president, following your discussions with King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud and in the light of the latest developments in the Middle East, do you think that the Fahd plan -- the Saudi peace plan -- which is supported by Senegal, will be adopted by the parties concerned?

[Answer] You have relieved me of the need of saying that Senegal supports the Fahd plan [laughter], which is increasingly being called the Arab plan.

I can tell you that I have an extremely favorable impression as a result of my discussions and contacts with the Saudi authorities. I think I can affirm that this plan will have the support of many Arab countries as well as of many non-Arab countries and that it will help us resolve many points of this thorny Middle East problem. [end recording]

CHADIAN JUSTICE MINISTER SPEAKS TO PRESS

AB042110 Paris AFP in French 1807 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Dakar, 4 Mar (AFP) -- Delwa Kassire Koumakoye, Chadian minister of justice, reaffirmed the Chadian Government's determination to militarily eliminate Hissein Habre, leader of the FAN.

Addressing a press conference in Dakar, Mr Koumakoye stated that the Transitional National Union Government of Chad [GUNT] has for this reason mobilized "45,000 men and 10,000 militiamen" and "can call on any country for help." He also indicated that all Chadian factions "have merged to fight Hissein Habre."

Mr Koumakoye also criticized the OAU attitude toward Chad and rejected the OAU implementation committee's resolution adopted in Nairobi.

This resolution, according to him, was adopted to hide the committee's difficulties in raising $40,000 necessary for the upkeep of the neutral force.

Mr Koumakoye is on an African tour that has already taken him to Cotonou and Bamako. After Dakar, where he delivered a message from the president of the GUNT to the Senegalese head of state, he will go to Mauritania.

OPPOSITION PARTY DELEGATION TO VISIT LIBYA

AB091639 Paris AFP in French 1546 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Dakar, 9 Mar (AFP) -- A delegation of the "Senegalese Democratic Party" (PDS, a labor-inclined opposition party) led by its secretary general, Abdoulaye Wade, will soon visit Libya at the invitation of that country's authorities, a PDS communique has announced.

The communique indicated that the delegation will represent the PDS at the activities commemorating the declaration of the people's power in Libya, at a session of the People's General Congress and at the preparatory meeting of the "international conference against imperialism."

PDS militants were arrested and charged with plotting against state security last September following training in Libya and are awaiting trial, observers recall.

The Senegalese Justice Ministry has accused them of having undergone training in the techniques of destabilization while the PDS said the militants were sent to Libya to be trained as bodyguards.

It is recalled that Senegal and Libya broke off their diplomatic relations in June 1980, the Senegalese Government having accused Tripoli of interfering in its internal affairs.

## SIERRA LEONE

### STEVENS RECEIVES DPRK VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

AB050953 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] President Siaka Stevens has expressed satisfaction with the renewed effort aimed at achieving peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula. Addressing the visiting vice foreign minister of the DPRK, Kim Chi-pyong, who called on him at State House yesterday, President Stevens said Sierra Leone has been following the course of events in the DPRK and looks forward eagerly to a peaceful solution of the unification of the two Koreas. Sierra Leone and the rest of the international peace-loving community, he added, will be extremely gratified when that will come.

Responding to an earlier invitation to visit the DPRK, President Stevens promised to do so as soon as time permits. He assured the vice minister that the DPRK can count on Sierra Leone's friendship at all times.

Earlier the visiting vice minister conveyed fraternal greetings from President Kim Il-song and praised the mutual support enjoyed by both countries in their struggle for national emancipation. He observed this country's participation at various international forums in the DPRK, noting that is a clear manifestation of the good will and trust in relations binding the two countries.

## TOGO

### EYADEMA RECEIVES PRC MILITARY DELEGATION

AB111026 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] President Eyadema yesterday morning received in audience at the presidential palace a PRC military delegation which has been on an official and friendly visit to Togo since 5 March.

Headed by Lui Kai, assistant to the chief of staff of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the delegation was accompanied by [name indistinct], the charge d'affaires of the Chinese Embassy in Togo, and by Colonels Ameyi, Kongo and Bonfo.

After the audience, Lui Kai told the press that their visit falls within the framework of strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Togolese Army. [passage indistinct]

## ANGOLA

### COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH PORTUGUESE MINISTER

AB101550 Luanda NAGOP in Portuguese 1400 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Luanda, 10 Mar (ANGOP) -- Portugal is interested in buying oil from Angola and in closer cultural cooperation, it was learned today in Luanda, in the framework of the visit by Goncalves Pereira, Portugal's minister of foreign affairs.

The Portuguese foreign minister, who arrived in Luanda yesterday, was received this morning by the Angolan minister of planning and foreign trade, Lopo do Nascimento, to establish possible areas of economic cooperation with Angola. The arrival of Portuguese entrepreneurs is also one of the items of discussion.

Goncalves Pereira is the first Portuguese foreign minister to visit Angola. This morning, he also will be received by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Yesterday, he held talks with Paulo Jorge, Angola's foreign minister, for nearly 3 hours.

This afternoon (Wednesday), Goncalves Pereira will meet the secretary of state for cooperation, Paulino Pinto Joao, before final talks with his Angolan counterpart.

#### Jorge Cites U.S. Contacts

LD101916 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] On the occasion of the current official visit to Luanda by Portuguese Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira, Angola and Portugal have expressed their willingness to strengthen bilateral cooperation.

This 3-day official visit at the invitation of the Angolan authorities -- the first paid to Angola by a Portuguese foreign minister since the country's independence -- is marked by the desire to strengthen bilateral relations in every sphere, in the light of the forthcoming meeting this month of the Portuguese-Angolan joint commission.

Paulo Jorge reaffirmed the Angolan Government's intention to develop existing cooperation between the two countries. The Angolan foreign minister also said that in discussions on the international situation with the Portuguese foreign minister, several conflicts, particularly in southern Africa, had been touched upon. In this context, Paulo Jorge reported to Goncalves Pereira on his latest contacts in Paris with the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, held at the Latter's request.

#### Dos Santos Meeting Canceled

LD102152 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Report by special correspondent Antonio Varela from Luanda on visit of Portuguese Foreign Minister]

[Text] The Portuguese foreign minister, Andre Goncalves Pereira, was not, after all, received either this morning or this afternoon by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola. The cancellation of the meeting was, according to a semiofficial explanation, due to a sudden indisposition of the Angolan president caused by an excess of work. The doctors are understood to have recommended a period of complete rest for the president. That was the reason we managed to establish for the cancellation of the meeting. The possibility of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos receiving the Portuguese foreign minister tomorrow morning before the latter's departure for Lisbon, however, has not been ruled out yet.

Apart from this, Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira's visit to Luanda has followed the scheduled timetable. The talks with the Angolan authorities so far have been held in an atmosphere of openness and frank cordiality in light of strengthening relations between Portugal and Angola in specific areas, particularly in the economic, cultural, technical and scientific spheres.

It is also known that the Angolan and Portuguese foreign ministers, Paulo Jorge and Goncalves Pereira respectively, will seize this opportunity to agree on detailed aspects of President Ramalho Eanes's forthcoming visit to Angola, namely, the setting of dates, it being believed that the president's visit might take place during the last two weeks in April, most probably 15-20 April.

Although what we have just said is undeniable, Andre Goncalves Pereira took the opportunity in a brief meeting with journalists this morning to fuel what the Portuguese press describes as a war of attrition with President Eanes, saying his visit is not to prepare the Portuguese president's forthcoming trip.

Tonight, the Portuguese foreign minister will be the guest of honor at a banquet hosted by Paulo Jorge. Tomorrow, Andre Goncalves Pereira will have a last meeting with Paulo Jorge, after which he will give a news conference and leave Luanda at about 1200.

PRESIDENT SENDS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO GHANA

AB101836 Luanda ANGOP in French 1730 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Luanda, 10 Mar (ANGOP) -- Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, sent a congratulatory message Wednesday morning to his Ghanaian counterpart, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, on the 25th anniversary of the independence of that country.

In the message, the Angolan head of state wished his Ghanaian counterpart every success in his struggle to restructure his country's economy against imperialism in all its forms.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to express our desire to strengthen the ties of friendship between our two peoples and to assure you of our solidarity for the defense of the achievements made in the cause of peace and progress [words indistinct]," concluded the message.

PARTY OFFICIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF ENERGY

AB101847 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1410 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Luanda, 10 Mar (ANGOP) -- Manuel Pedro Pacavira, secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee for the productive sector, stressed Wednesday in Luanda that the country cannot attain socioeconomic development without the participation of the energy sector. Hence, various economic activities depend on the manner in which we organize, operate or invest in energy.

Manuel Pacavira, who was speaking at the opening of the second session of the advisory council of the Ministry of Energy, added that the energy policy should satisfy the aspirations and the goals of the socialist revolution. If not, he stressed, it can constitute a motive to impede the entire process followed since the proclamation of national independence. He praised the efforts undertaken in the organization of energy and the intelligent manner in which procedures have been successfully established for the national use of energy.

The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee secretary further stated that to implement the guidelines of the party's extraordinary congress, the energy sector should be supported by the other sectors of the country's economic life. "The energy problem is everyone's problem," he added. Manuel Pacavira recommended that the Ministries of Energy and Industry and Foreign Trade jointly study ways to increase the production of electrical equipment. The party official mentioned the urgent completion of the second phase of the Cambambe dam as well as the construction of the dam and hydroelectric plant at Capanda and the renovation and use of the hydroelectric plants of Mabubas, Biopko and Matala.

## MADAGASCAR

### AFP REPORTS MOUNTING VIOLENCE, DEATHS IN NORTH

AB101238 Paris AFP in English 1230 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Antananarivo, 10 March (AFP) -- Mounting violent unrest in Antsiranana Province, northern Madagascar, over the last weeks has left several people dead and many wounded, according to various unconfirmed accounts.

The unrest, which began at the turn of the year, resulted in the replacement this week of the head of the local administration, Diny Georges, by a former top official of the Interior Ministry, Betoto Charles.

The government for its part has maintained total silence on the troubles, which come amid a serious economic crisis marked by shortages of basic foods and other necessities. The daily Madagascar MATIN, which yesterday spoke simply of the "crisis of the north" without detail or comment, was today censored for making a further allusion to the events.

The worst trouble seems to have occurred last weekend on the isle of Nosy Be, in the northwest, claimed to be the "tourist pearl of the Indian Ocean". A mass meeting is said to have led to street demonstrations followed by the burning of public buildings and the looting of shops. Various accounts spoke of five dead and several wounded.

Another area, Sambava on the northeast coast, is reported to have been the recent scene of similar events, with hooligan elements taking advantage of the social tension.

Among the various and deep causes of the troubles in the north is an acute economic crisis in Madagascar, evident from the shortages of rice, sugar, soap, medical supplies and other basic necessities. Schools and university courses have also been disrupted, as student agitation began, particularly in the town of Antsiranana, a few weeks ago, sparking a movement which has grown and spread from one locality to another.

The unrest comes ahead of a proposed presidential election -- no date has yet been fixed and President Didier Ratsiraka would perhaps be the sole candidate -- and the political and ethnic rivalry this would entail. The present social crisis, so far limited in area, threatens to take on a national and more serious scale if it spreads to other regions.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH LIBYA 10 MAR

EA111126 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Mozambique and Libya signed an agreement in Maputo yesterday for economic and technical cooperation within the framework of the strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The signing of the agreement came at the end of the talks began in Maputo on 8 March between a Mozambique delegation led by Abdul Magid Osman, secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons, and a Libyan delegation led by (Nur Muhammad), director of the Cooperation Department of the People's Bureau.

Among the various socioeconomic areas in which the two countries will cooperate are agriculture, petrochemicals, the economy and culture.

## ZIMBABWE

### 31 APPEAR IN COURT IN CONNECTION WITH 'CLASHES'

LD101822 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] A total of 31 men and women appeared in the Que Que magistrate's court this afternoon in connection with the disturbances in the Que Que suburb of (Amaveni) on Monday. They were remanded until 24 March. No charges were put to them and they were not asked to plead. Police investigations into the disturbances, which appear to have resulted from clashes between rival political parties, are continuing.

### AFP REPORTS ARRESTS OF FORMER ZIPRA OFFICIALS

#### Intelligence Chief

NC111249 Paris AFP in English 1246 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, 11 Mar (AFP) -- Secret police today arrested Dumiso Dabengwa, former intelligence chief of (?party) leader Joshua Nkomo's [words indistinct] and a reputed key figure in [words indistinct] cache discoveries led to Mr Nkomo's dismissal from government, Mr Dabengwa's family said.

A man who identified himself as Mr Dabengwa's uncle told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in a telephone interview from Dr Dabengwa's Bulawayo home that the policemen had come to the house about midnight and had waited there for seven hours. Mr Dabengwa, who was one of the most powerful men in Mr Nkomo's old Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army (ZIPRA) during the war against white rule, came home after 7 am and was seized, the uncle said. The relative, who said he was there throughout the incident, quoted the secret policemen as saying they were acting under the personal orders of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's security minister, Emmerson Munangagwa. Dabengwa was said to have had custody of some of the military vehicles found by soldiers and police last month on one of the properties controlled by Mr Nkomo's Patriotic Front (PF).

Mr Mugabe fired Mr Nkomo and three followers from the Cabinet on February 17, charging they were involved in plotting to overthrow his government.

#### Army Deputy Commander

AB111319 Paris AFP in English 1313 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Salisbury, 11 Mar (AFP) -- Lieutenant General Lookout Masuku, deputy commander of Zimbabwe's Army, has been arrested, an army spokesman said here today.

Secret police today in Bulawayo also arrested Dumiso Dabengwa, former intelligence chief of minority leader Joshua Nkomo's guerrilla army, Mr Dabengwa's family said.

Lt Gen Masuku and Mr Dabengwa were the two top commanders of the former ZIPRA [Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army] forces of Mr Nkomo, who was sacked from the Cabinet last month for alleged involvement in a plot to overthrow the Mugabe government.

## STRIKING BUS DRIVERS, CONDUCTORS ARRESTED

CA111358 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] The strike by drivers of the Salisbury United Omnibus Company [SUCC], which started yesterday over a pay dispute, is still going on. The drivers who were not arrested guarded the SUCC headquarters in Salisbury (?this morning) and stated that they intend to go back to work provided they are given written assurance that their grievances are looked into by the minister of labor and social services, Comrade Kangai.

In Bulawayo, police arrested about 200 striking drivers and conductors this morning. Meanwhile, the acting general manager of the Zimbabwean Omnibus Company, Mr (Shackleton) disclosed that a considerable amount of revenue has been lost as a result of the strike. Bus officials said at midday today that they do not know whether the drivers will return to work later. Umtali and Gwelo are also reported to be affected by the strike.

## BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH CSSR -- Zimbabwe and Czechoslovakia today signed their first trade agreement. The agreement was signed in Salisbury this afternoon by the minister of trade and commerce, Comrade Hove, and the Czechoslovak counterpart, Comrade Urban. Speaking at the occasion, Comrade Hove said the agreement will help expand the existing small scale trade between the two countries. He appealed to the Zimbabwean private sector to start exploring the market for [word indistinct] in Czechoslovakia as a result of the agreement. Comrade Hove expressed the hope that Czechoslovakia will soon open its foreign mission in Salisbury. In reply, Comrade Urban said Czechoslovakia will now be able to share the experiences it has gained over the 35 years in building socialism with Zimbabwe. This experience, he said, will prove useful during Zimbabwe's transitional period toward socialism. [Text] [Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Mar 82 CA]